THE ERIE OBSERVER.

ONWARD.

VOLUME 19. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1849. NUMBER 52.

POETRY AND MISCELLANY.

GRATITUDE TO GOD.

AFTER ROSSEAU, BY LEILA.

The starry heavens instruct the earth,
Their mighty author to revere;
A great Creator shineth forth
In every burning, rolling sphere.
What a sublime, a heavenly song,
Bursts forth from that celestial choir!
What swelling music rools along
From every sweet seraphic lyre,
Blending in one full harmony,
Almighty King, in praise to thee!

Oh Lord, Thy might, Thy wondrous glory,
Each fair thing in Creation tells;
Day unto day repeats the story,
And night unto the night reveals.
Not man's the language, faint and weak,
Obscurely falling on the ear;
Not thus doth mighty nature speak—
Her voice is loud, her tones are clear;
She readeth from an open book,
And all who hear may turn and look.

How grand Thy works, Thou gracious Lord,
Thy blessings boundless, great, and free:
How rich, how sweet, the full reward
Of creatures faithful unto Thee!
In humble love, in holy fear,
The weakest spirit dwells secure;
Here springeth light to warm, to cheer,
To strengthen, to inspire, assure:
And kindle in the feeblest mind
Bright gleams of wisdom, clear, refined.

Remember, Lord, my trembling faith,
And fill me with a watchful fear,
To fly the works of sin and death:
To see Thy law in letters clear.
Thy blessed law of light and truth,
In all its force to me unfold;
And let its precepts guide my youth,
More precious far than gems of gold.
More sweet that holy Law to me,
Than honied treasures to the bee.

Without those beams of sacred light
Thy Spirit and Thy Word impart,
Ah! who can tell the depth of night
That broods upon his inmost heart!
Oh, lead me one pure burning ray,
My own dark spirit to explore,
To fright more inward foes away:
And, that it may return no more,
Lord, let it gleam forever there,
Expelling darkness and despair.

Jesus, dear Lord thou deign to bless
My soul with thy reviving smile,
To fill me with thy righteousness,
And keep my wandering feet from guile,
My grateful soul shall draw supplies
From the pure fount in, full and free;
And upward evermore shall raise
The glory and the praise to Thee.
For all who see the change divine,
Shall own the work, great God, for Thine.

THE OVER-PAID CHECK.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"I'll tell you something, if you'll promise not to say anything about it," said a young man named Wheeler to a fellow clerk named Watson.

"I'm no hand at keeping secrets," returned Watson, "so you'd better not tell me."

"Oh, yes, I will. But you mustn't say any thing about it. You know, I had a check for my quarter's salary to-day."

"Yes."

"It was for three hundred dollars. Now look here." And, as Wheeler spoke, he opened a drawer of the desk at which he was writing, took out a small parcel of bank bills, and commenced counting them over. The whole amount was eight hundred dollars.

"There is what I received for my check", said he, in a low tone and with a glance of exultation.

"Eight hundred dollars!" remarked Watson, evincing surprise.

"Yes."

"I thought your check called for only three hundred dollars."

"So did I. But it seems the teller tho't differently."

"Then he overpaid your check five hundred dollars."

"He did, and no mistake," replied Wheeler. "Ain't I in luck? No errors corrected out of bank, you know."

"But you don't intend keeping the money?"

"Yes I do. Suppose the check had been for eight hundred dollars, and the teller had paid me but three hundred? Would he have rectified the error? No, indeed! It's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

"How could he have made such a mistake?"

"Easily enough. The counter was lined with a dozen persons waiting with their checks, when I handed up mine. You know how curiously Mr. Y——, makes his figures? It's no great wonder that there should be mistakes some times. Now what figure do you call this?"

The clerk pointed to a piece of paper that lay on the desk.

"It's a figure three."

"Let one might easily enough mistake it for an eight in a hurry."

"Oh yes."

"Just such another figure was on my check."

"Then the teller was not so much to blame."

"Oh no. The mistake is by no means a surprising one."

"But do you mean to take advantage of the error?"

"I certainly do. If it had been on the other side, would he have corrected it?"

"The loss will fall upon himself."

"Of course. I'll get the advantage.—Old Shylock doesn't meet with such good luck every day."

"Indeed, Wheeler, I think you're wrong," said his fellow clerk, earnestly. "We should never seek to do good to ourselves through another's loss. The teller will lose five hundred dollars, unless you go forward and correct this mistake, and that will be a serious matter for him. You know he has a large family."

"Let him take better care another time. But I don't believe the bank will make him lose it."

"Even if they should not, the principle upon which you act is wrong."

"That for the principle," snapping his thumb and finger. "When a man gets five hundred dollars in his grasp, it takes a large amount of principle to get the money out again. My principle is to hold on to all I can get."

The conversation between the two young men was interrupted at this point, and they separated to attend to various duties that were required of them.

"I hope you've thought better of it, and intend returning the five hundred dollars you drew out of the bank in error," said Watson, when he had an opportunity to speak again with Wheeler alone.

"You're very much mistaken, you" was the prompt reply. "I acted no such thing. No errors corrected out of bank. This is the rule; and it's as good on one side as another. The banks make the rule; and let them abide by it. Didn't this very teller make a mistake of fifty dollars last winter and refuse to correct it? I know a good many instances of the same kind. Now I'll turn the rule on him, and he'll understand how he feels."

"You're wrong, depend upon it, you're wrong," answered Watson. "The teller refused to correct the mistake because he did not know them to be such. But, I know that you have received five hundred dollars, not your due, and that the loss will fall upon the individual who committed the error."

"You need not talk to me, Watson, I know what I am about. I just wanted five hundred dollars, and the money has come in the nick of time."

Wheeler was in earnest, as his conduct proved. He kept the money notwithstanding several persons, who came to know the fact urged him to do what was right. But it proved of no benfit to him, for he lost it all, and three hundred dollars besides in an adventure made in one of his employer's ships, before the year was out.

About this time the firm in whose service he was, discovered that a system of peculation had been going on in their establishment, but were unable to trace the wrong to any particular clerk among the large number employed. Whole pieces of fine and costly goods disappeared mysteriously, and on various occasions the cash proved to be unaccountably short. Under these circumstances a council of the firm was called, and the matter taken up seriously.

"I am afraid," said one during this interview, that the young man in whom we have reposed so much confidence, is not innocent in the matter."

"You don't mean Wheeler?" inquired a second member of the house exhibiting marked surprise.

"I do," was answered.

"Impossible."

"So I would have said yesterday. But I heard something this morning that has altogether changed my opinion of him."

"What is it?"

"You remember the adventure upon which he lost so heavily?"

"Yes."

"Were do you think a large part of the money which he bought the goods sent out, came from?"

"He saved if from his salary, I presume."

"I believed the same. But now I learn that on one of the checks we gave him for a quarter's salary the teller overpaid him five hundred dollars."

"And he kept it?"

"Yes."

"Then he is not honest."

"Of course he is not. The act is just as dishonest as stealing."

"But are you certain of this?"

"John Phillips told me so this morning."

Phillips was a clerk in the establishment, and the real delinquent in the under investigation. He had become apprised of the act of Wheeler, and rightly judged that, to give him a hint of it to his employers, would be to turn their attention from him, and fix his guilt upon another, if his peculations were made the subject of investigation, as he had every reason to belive was about to be the case.

"Can we believe him?"

"He says andrew Watson knows it to be the case."

Watson being questioned, fully confirmed the fact.—Other evidence was added, establishing the matter beyond a doubt.

"It won't do to retain him in our employment," said one of the firm.

"No, But who would have dreamed of suspecting him! It is well we have not yet carried out our intention of establishing a house in Cincinnati. With him at the head of it, as was designed, we might have sustained a heavy loss."

Not the slightest evidence appeared against Wheeler. Suspicion rested at the feet of his dishonesty in presenting the check before the eyes of his employers, who were suffering loss from some one about their establishment. Their determination, after long debating the matter, and viewing it on every side, was to inform him that they no longer had need of his services. Nothing could have more astounded the young man than did this announcement when it was made. His inquiry into the cause of his dismissal was not answered truly. Something about the necessity of reducing expenses was alleged, and that was about all the satisfaction he received.

Being a most excellent salesman and in every way competent to take charge of business, Wheeler received the offer of a situation at a thousand dollars a year, as soon as it was known that he had left his old place. This offer he accepted, although the salary was two hundred dollars less than the one he had been receiving.

In the house from which he was dismissed, Wheeler had been employed for ten years. He entered it as a lad of fifteen, and had always acted so as to secure the confidence and respect of every member of the firm.—His expectations in life as far as business matters were concerned did not go beyond this house. A branch in Cincinnati had been for some time under contemplation, and it was understood that he was to have an interest in it; and it was to be under his charge. His disappointment and mortification were, therefore, extreme. He knew that the cause assigned for his discharge was not the real one, for business had never been more active; and had he possessed a doubt on this subject, it would have been removed by the fact that a few weeks after he left his old place, another clerk was engaged.

This reaction upon the young man's error, although he was ignorant of the fact that it was such a re-action, sobered his feelings very much. We say ignorant of the fact, still a thought of what he had done would occasionally cross his mind, and stir a latent suspicion of some connection between the over-paid check, and his loss of favor in the eyes of his old employers. The effect of this was to awaken a feeling of regret for having kept the money, which became, at length, so distinct an impression as to trouble him.

"The money never did me any good," murmured to himself, one day, when thinking over the matter, marked the progress of repentance.

About a year after Wheeler had left his old place, the merchant in whose employment he was, said to him one day, on coming in from the bank, where he had been to attend to some business.

"I'm sorry to hear bad news about Gardiner, the first teller in our bank."

"Ah! What is it?" Inquired Wheeler.

"He has been detected in several false treaties."

"It can't be possible! I have always believed him to be a very honest man."

"So have I. In fact the circumstances are such as to show the existence of strong temptation."

"How much has he taken from the bank?"

"Only five hundred dollars have been discovered; and that, he says, is the full amount abstracted from the funds of the institution, and I am disposed to believe him."

"What could have possessed him to do so?"

"Very peculiar circumstances. He has a large family, and his expences have been fully up to his income.—About two years ago, he says he over-paid to some one, five hundred dollars, which the Institution required him to make good. It was deducted from his salary, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a quarter.—In the meantime debt became the unavoidable consequence, and under its embarrassment, and goaded by the thought that the bank was unjust in laying the entire burden of the error upon him, when he was so little able to bear it, he yielded to the temptation, and made five false entries in the book, each for one hundred dollars.—This is his account of the matter, and I believe and pity him."

"What course will the bank pursue?" inquired Wheeler, in so changed a voice that his employer looked at him seriously.

"Gardiner has been removed from his place and his securities released. The Directors, under the circumstances, voted to let the loss fall upon the Bank. But while they pitied the young man they could not retain him in so responsible a situation as the one he had occupied."

"Oh dear!", fell from the lips of Wheeler, in a tone of distress, that was far more deeply grounded in his heart than the merchant dreamed.

"I don't envy the feeling of him who received the temporary benefit from that poor clerk's error when he comes to hear of the sad consequence that has followed," said Wheeler's employer, as he turned from the young man.

"How the words stunned the ears that heard them!

For days and weeks little else but the thought of Gardiner's dismissal from the bank was in the mind of Wheeler. Most sincerely did he repent of what he had done, and with repentance came the wish to make restitution. While in this state of mind, Gardiner come into the store to see his employer and lay before him an offer to go into business which he had received. In order to form the connection, he must have a capital of five hundred dollars; but he had not a cent, was out of employment, and his family dependent for their daily bread upon the bounty of a relative.

"The offer is a very good one," said the merchant.—"But can you furnish the capital?"

"No," was replied "that is the difficulty!"

"How do you think of obtaining it?"

"I know of no resource, unless those who do not think me really dishonest at heart, and who pity my misfortune, help me. Can I depend upon you for any aid?"

"I'm afraid not," replied the merchant. "I have need of every dollar it is possible for me to command."

Gardiner went away looking sad and hopeless. Wheeler did not hear what he had said, but he was painfully affected by the expression of his countenance.

"Poor fellow!" said the merchant, after Gardiner had retired—"I pity him, but I can't risk my money on one who has proved himself dishonest, even though it were under strong temptation. He has a capital offer to get into business, if he had only five hundred dollars to invest, but he will find it difficult to raise that sum; at least from people who know anything of his short-comings while in the bank."

Wheeler heard this but said nothing. He was naturally fond of money, and ardently desired to accumulate property. He made it a rule never to spend over half of his salary, and, in consequence, always had money laid up in the bank, invested in good stocks, or accumulating by means of such business operations as he could enter into without interfering with his regular duties as clerk. His ultimate intention was to commence business himself, as soon as he had saved about five thousand dollars, unless a good connection in some well established house offered before that time. Towards this object he had already accumulated nearly two thousand dollars. Altho' he had lost in an unsuccessful adventure, the five hundred dollars obtained through the teller's error, yet the thought of restitution came into his mind. He felt that Gardiner's misfortune lay at his door, that he had injured him beyond all hope of full reparation. But his strong love of money, and ardent desire to accumulate a sufficient sum of money to justify him in commencing business for himself, arose in opposition to the honest impulse. Then came a warm debate in his mind between selfishness and just principles, which went on several days, during which time, he was much disturbed. To restore the five hundred dollars, was to put off at least a year the period he so anxiously wished to arrive at; and his heart sunk at the thought. Then came the question whether the money if restored should go to Gardiner or the bank. This was soon settled, however, on the side of the former, against whom the wrong had been done, and who had been so great a sufferer in consequence.

It was nearly two weeks before the mind of Wheeler came to a full and fair decision. It was in favor of justice. After decidining, he acted quickly. Five hundred dollars worth of stock was sold, and the money sent to Gardiner in a letter, to which, of course there was no signature. He then felt more comfortable in mind; especially as Gardiner immediately closed with the pending offer, and came into a business, that while it gave him comfortable living for the present, promised well for the future.

A few months after this, his old employers were waited upon by the merchant whom he was serving as a clerk.

"I wish," said the latter, "to ask you one or two questions about Wheeler. I have thought for some time of offering him an interest in my business. But before doing so, it seemed but right that I should see you, and ask the reason why you did not retain him in your employment. It could not have been for want of ability or attention to business."

"No. Few young men have his ability," was replied.

"Then you had a reason for dispensing with his services beyond this?"

"We certainly had."

"May I be permitted to inquire what it was?"

"Yes. And under the circumstances we cannot withhold a candid answer. You know that Gardiner, the paying teller in the —— Bank lost his place by abstracting five hundred dollars, to make good his own loss in consequence of having over-paid that sum on a check?"

"Yes. And I have pitied him very much. He was rather a hard case. The scoundrel who took the money if known, should meet with the execration of all honest men."

"We are sorry to say that Wheeler was the man who drew the check."

"Wheeler?

"Yes. On a check of three hundred dollars received for his quarter's salary, Gardiner paid him by mistake eight hundred, and he kept the money."

"And for this you discharged him from your house?"

"Yes; as soon as we were apprised of the fact, which was nearly a year after it occurred."

"Did you tell him the reason."

"No. We did'nt care to do that."

"He's not an honest man," said the merchant on learning this, "and of course not worthy of confidence. So far from connecting myself with him in business I shall hardly deem it prudent to retain him about me even in his present capacity."

And on this view he acted. From that time, Wheeler's situation was rendered so unpleasant, that in a few months, he gave up, and sought another place.

Again he felt the reaction of his error, without comprehending from whence the effect proceeded. He did not know how much he had lost in seeking to gain five hundred dollars dishonestly.

Tenderly attached had Wheeler been for two or three years to a beautiful and affectionate young lady, whose connections embraced many families of wealth and influence. Her name was Adeline Burton. As her uncle, with whom she resided, was a man of some property, and was living in a style of more elegance than Wheeler could support, he had delayed urging a marriage until he could get into business. But he saw one young man after another, by far less capable and experienced than himself, selected by men of capital as partners, or introduced into firms to which they had formerly held a clerk's relation, while he was passed by some unaccountably. A feeling of discouragement come over him. He saw no lights in the future. Anxious to lead to the altar the one he loved, he yet hesitated; for he could not think of removing her from her pleasant home into one at all inferior, or wanting in the elegance with which she wes familiar.

While hesitating whether to ask his betrothed, for such was the relation Adeline bore to him, to name an earlier day for their marriage, he observed a sudden change in her manner towards him. While pondering this strange circumstance, he was astounded by the receipt of all his letters and little souvenirs, and a cold request to have hers returned. Indigdant at such faithlessness, he sent back what she desired without a word of reply, written or verbal. But the circumstance seemed to stun him. He had loved Adeline with the most earnest affection and in all his dreams of his future life, her image had been beautifully blended. The blow was a heavy one, and saddened his heart for life. Soon after he left the East and removed to a Western city.

Ten years elapsed, and then Wheeler came back for the first time since he had gone away. On the little sum he had saved from his earnings, he had commenced a small business in a far off western town. Gradually this grew into importance, and now it became necessary to visit the East in order to purchase a stock of goods. Hitherto he had supplied himself either in Cincinnati or Pittsburgh. In the old place he found everything changed. Scarcely a familiar countenance met him as he walked through the streets, and in the business portion of the city, only here and there did he observe the "signs" of other times. Gardiner, the once unfortunate bank teller, had become a prosperous merchant, and was considered to be worth fifty or sixty thousand dollars. This fact he learned with pleasure.

Wheeler did not ask for Adeline. He could not trust himself to speak of her to any one; for not yet had her beautiful image faded from his memory. Once truly loved, and never proved unworthy of his heart's best affections, he had not been unable to forget her. Yet having been rejected without a reason, he had never felt inclined to ask for one, nor to a renewal of the old relations. For all he had learned to the contrary she had become, years before, the bride of another.

After remaining in the city a few days, and making some purchases, he prepared to leave for the West. On the day previous to his intended departure, while passing along the street, he came suddenly on Adeline Burton. The lady started, paused slightly, and then went hurriedly on. Her face was thin and wore a look of suffering and resignation. She turned very pale when she saw him.

Wheeler was deeply agitated by this apparition. He did not leave the city the next day as he intended. It was impossible for him to go now until he had obtained an interview with Adeline, who had not, as he learned, given her vows to another. After lying awake nearly all night, thinking the best course to pursue, he finally concluded to see her uncle, and plainly ask the reason why Adeline had years before, broken the engagement into which she had entered. Upon this resolution he acted. The uncle received him with chilling formality. But, not repulsed by this, Wheeler came at once to the object of his visit.

"Ten years ago, sir," said he calmly, "your niece, to whom I was engaged in marriage, broke her contract with me, without assigning any reason. I asked none, and to this day have remained ignorant of her motives. But I now feel a wish to know them. Will you do me the justice to give her the information I seek?"

"Certainly," replied the uncle, "if you desire to learn them not be gratified."

"Speak then, I am prepared to hear."

"You remember Gardiner, the teller in the —— Bank?" said the uncle.

A deep crimson instantly covered the face of Wheeler, and his eyes remained for some moments cast upon the floor. When he looked up his countenance was composed.

"Yes," he replied, "I remember Gardiner very well, for I have cause. I understand it all now. Adeline was told that I unjustly withheld from the bank five hundred dollars received in mistake?"

The uncle bowed gravely.

"And for this she rejected me?"

"She did, and I must say with good cause."

"Perhaps so," said Wheeler. "Yet may not a man repent a wrong act?"

"Oh yes. But we will judge of the quality of his repentance by his efforts to repair the injury he has wrought."

"True. And now you will do me the justice to see Gardiner, and ask him if he did not, more than ten years ago, receive, from an unknown hand, the sum of five hundred dollars."

"Then you restored the money?"

"I did. But see him. Put the question to him. Then go to the —— Bank, and ask the Cashier, if seven years ago, he did not receive a letter from the West, covering a remittance of five hundred dollars, to be placed to the credit of Gardiner, in liquidation of the deficit remaining in his account?"

"That would be restitution two fold," said the uncle of Adeline.

"And it has been made," returned Wheeler, speaking with much warmth.—"But do me the justice to prove the truth of what I have said. To-morrow I will see you again."

Saying this Wheeler rose and retired. On the next day, when he called again upon the uncle of Adeline, his reception was very different. His hand was warmly grasped the moment he came in.

"I have seen both Gardiner and the Cashier," said the Uncle, "and it is all as you say. Gardinar, having done well in business, offered some years ago, to make good his short-comings at the Bank, but your remittance had anticipated him, and he now sends you this check of five hundred dollars as a return of the loan you made ten years ago."

"I cannot receive it," was the prompt reply of Wheeler.

"But Gardiner will not feel happy if you refuse."

"And I will not be happy if I accept. But let us waive that now. There is something else nearer my heart. It was for this cause that Adeline turned from me?"

"It was."

"Has she loved another since?"

"No. She has received three or four advantageous offers but rejected them all."

"Do you object to my seeing her again?"

"No. You committed a grievous error. But you have seen it was wrong, and repaired the injury to the best of your ability. None can ask for more than this. All are liable to do wrong, but few sincerely repent."

"Are you willing to inform Adeline, before I see her, of all that you have just learned."

"That has already been done."

"It has?"

"Yes."

"Will she see me?"

"I will ask her, if you desire it."

"This evening I will call at your house," said Wheeler. Inform Adeline of my wish to see her, and tell her that since the unhappy hour she turned from me, I have not ceased to think and pray for her."

That evening Wheeler called as proposed to do. After sending up his name, he sat awaiting the appearance of either Adeline or her uncle for nearly five minutes. A few moments of suspense and the loved one of many years entered, leaning on the arm of her relative. Her countenance was pale, yet in her eyes was the light of other times. Wheeler stepped quickly forward to meet her; and she received his extended hand, and returned its warm pressure. While they yet stood, mutely gazing at each other, the uncle retired, and they were left alone. What passed between them we will not record. Enough that two weeks afterwards, Adeline was on the way to a new home in the West.

HOW THEODORE HOOK GOT A DINNER.

"Lounging up Soho Square in the afternoon with Terry the actor, the nostrils of the promenaders were suddenly saluted with a concord of sweet odors from a spacious area. They stopped, snuffed the grateful incense, and peeping down perceived through the kitchen window preparations for a handsome dinner, evidently on the point of being served.

"'What a feast!' said Terry. 'Jolly dogs! I should like to make one of them.'

"'I'll take any bet,' returned Hook, 'that I *do*—call for me at ten o'clock, and you will find that I shall be able to give a tolerable account of the worthy gentleman's champagne and venison." So saying, he marched up the steps, gave an authorative rap with the knocker, and was quickly lost to the sight of his astonished companion. As a matter of course he was immediately ushered by the servant as an expected guest, into the drawing room, where a large party had already assembled. The apartment being well nigh full, no notice was at first taken of his intrusion, and half a dozen people were laughing at his *bon-mots* before the host discovered the mistake. Affecting not to observe the visible embarrassment of the latter, and ingeniously avoiding any opportunity for explanation, Hook rattled on till he had attracted the greater part of the company in a circle round him, and some considerable time had elapsed ere the old gentleman was able to catch the attention of the agreeable stranger.

"'I beg your pardon' sir," he said, contriving at last to get in a word: 'but your name, sir—I did not quite catch it—servants are so abominable incorrect—and I am really a little at a loss—'

"'Don't apologise, I beg, graciously replied Theodore; 'Smith—my name is Smith—and, as you justly observe, servants are always making some stupid blunder or other. I remember a remarkable instance,' &c.

"'But really, my dear sir,' continued the host, at the termination of the story illustrative of stupidity in servants: 'I think the mistake on the present occasion does not originate in the source you allude to; I certainly did not anticipate the pleasure of Mr. Smith's company at dinner to-day.'

"'No, I dare say not—you said four in your note; I know, and it is now, I see, a quarter past five—you are a little fast by the way; but the fact is, I have been detained in the city—as I was about to explain when—'

"'Pray,' exclaimed the other, as soon as he could stay the volubility of his guest, 'whom, may I ask you, do you suppose you are addressing?'

"'Whom? Why Mr. Thompson, of course—old friend of my father. I have not the pleasure, indeed, of being personally known to you, but having received your kind invitation yesterday, on my arrival from Liverpool, Frith Street—four o'clock—Family party—come in boots—you see I have taken you at your word. I am only afraid I have kept you waiting.'

"'No, no, not at all. But permit me to observe, my dear sir, my name is not exactly Thomson, it is Jones, and—'

bly assumed consternation; 'Jones—why surely I cannot have—yes, I must—good heaven! I see it all! My dear sir, what an unfortunate blunder—wrong house—what you think of such an intrusion! I am really at a loss for words in which to apologise—you will permit me to retire at present, and to-morrow—'

"Pray don't think of retiring,' exclaimed the hospitable old gentleman, 'your friend's table must have been cleared long ago, if, as you say, four was the hour named, and I am only too happy to be able to offer you a seat at mine.'

"'Hook, of course, could not hear of such a thing—could not think of trespassing upon the kindness of a perfect stranger; if too late for Thompson there were plenty chop-houses at hand; the unfortunate part of the business was, he had made an appointment with a gentleman to call at ten o'clock. The good natured Jones, however, positively refused to allow so entertaining a visitor to withdraw dinnerless. Mrs. Jones joined in solicitations, the Misses Jones, smiled bewitchingly; and, at last Mr. Smith, who soon recovered from his confusion, was prevailed upon to offer his arm to one of the ladies, and take his place at the well-furnished board.'

"In all probability the family of Jones never passed such an evening before. Hook naturally exerted himself to the utmost to keep the party in an unceasing roar of laughter, and make good the first impression. The mirth grew fast and furious, when by way of a *coup de grace*, he seated himself at the piano-forte, and struck off into one of those extemporaneous effusions which had filled more critical judges than the Jonses with delight and astonishment. Ten o'clock struck, and on Mr. Terry being announced, his triumphant friend was up, the performance with the explanatory stanza:

"I am very much pleased with your fare,
Your cellar's as prime as your cook;
My friend's Mr. Terry, the player,
And I'm Mr. Theodore Hook!"

A NEW FACT DISCLOSED.—We were not aware, until recently, that the books of newspaper publishers are consulted to quite a large extent, by people in business, to ascertain the pecuniary standing of persons. Debts for newspapers come due once a year; and persons who pay up regularly for their papers, are regarded as prompt men, and worthy of confidence. We had a person come into our office, a few weeks since, and ask, "Do you send the "Trumpet" now to——?" We replied, "Yes, we certainly do." "Well," said the man, "he owes me about thirty-nine dollars, and I can't get it. I don't think he's good." We looked secretly at his account and found him all paid up. We then replied to the inquirer, "that man is good; your debt is safe; he may have forgotten it, or something else may have prevented his paying; but he is good." The man's eyes brightened. Said he, "I have been to several printers, and could not find where he took a paper. I thought of you, and said I would come here." Said he again, after a pause, "This is the way we find out whether people are good. We ascertain what paper they take, and contrive some way to peep into their account. Men who are good are sure to pay for their newspapers; and if they do not pay for these, we think them not good." We were forcibly struck by such an idea. "Well," said he, "I will send up my bill to——, by express." (These expresses, by the way, are one of the best inventions of modern times.) In a few days the person came in again. Said he, "I sent up my bill." "Well, did he pay you!" "Yes, sir-ee," (said he) and opened his hand and showed a roll of bills. "There," said he, "give me a printer's books after all to tell whether a man's good—they're a complete thermometer, sir, a credit thermometer; we always know a man to be bad if he don't pay the printer." He then made a polite bow, and retired.—*Trumpet.*

☞ A specimen of genus loafer contrived recently to get from New York to Chagres without paying a cent.—Thence he walked across the Isthmus, and through the connivance of a fireman, concealed himself on the steamer California, for San Francisco. He made his appearance on deck when three days out—too late to get rid of him, and he thus accomplished, by impudence and Jerry Diddlerism, a voyage that costs others hundreds of dollars.

WE HAVE NO HOME.

We have no home;
The cottage gray is ours no more,
And by its hearth-stone strangers dwell,
A darkness hangs about the door
Which scarce the sunshine can dispel;
There youthful joys, affection's ties,
Gave foretaste of a paradise,
And sweet the day of toil or rest
A mother's presence always blest.

We have no home,
A thousand thoughts unbidden start—
A thousand fears portentous rise
To fright the soul and shake the heart,
Like clouds athwart the summer skies.
No home! afar let me be cast
Since here the stanger's foot hath passed;
The barque which braves mid-ocean's roar,
May wreck upon her native shore!

We have no home—
And yet, my sister, yet with thee,
A humble cot I hope to gain—
For dear unto our hearts would be
The lowest roof that wards the rain—
Where winter storms a joy would yield,
And pleasure fill each summer field—
Where nature's music, groves and flowers,
Portray the home that erest was ours!

THE MUSHROOM ARISTOCRAT.

All aristocracy is some thing of a puzzle to our democratic notions of men and things; but there is some times extant in this queer world a *flash* aristocracy—a *bogus* coin—which we apprehend is quite as much a marvel to its simple victims as to others.

A man by a fortunate investment or speculation; by overreaching and extortion, by grinding the faces of the poor and preying upon the necessitous, by shaving notes, overworking and starving his help, exorbitant profits, and stealing the half cent in every sixpenny trade, by squeezing every sixpence till it is flattened into a shilling, by spending little and saving all, at length becomes *rich*—to wit: gets more money than his honest neighbors.

And shall this goodly estate, which has cost him so much wear and tear of body and soul, avail him nothing? Shall he not straitway get to himself "goods, tenements, and hereditaments," worthy of his high estate? Shall he not have houses, furniture, *et cetera*, suitable to a family about to assume their proper "*station in society*?"—All this is easily answered and easily done, for *money* will accomplish it.

But now to this new adventurer comes the tug of war. Old associates are to be at once cut, forgotten, never in fact known; and new ones of quite an other kidney known like a book, familiar as household words, the very men in fact he has been brought up with from his youth. He has not only to learn *all things* anew, but he is to perform the more difficult task of forgetting all his old habits and associations, that he may be born again into the New Order of Aristocracy. Old things must pass away, and all things become new. His manners, his tastes, his very *senses* must all be changed in the twinkling of an eye. He must now have spontaneously the native air of his own order. He must know how to give *a la monde*, the countersign to the *first* class—the patronizing bow to the *second*—the nod of recognition to the third—and the vacant, idiotic stare to the groundlings.

He must learn to admire those objects for which he has no taste, and detest what he still loves. He must make himself quite at home in his new prison, and, as he looks over his splendid apartments, and costly furniture, and accomplished family, "wonder how some people live," who live just as he did a few years ago. The most familiar old objects and handicrafts must become to his refined taste and standing a marvel. Though he used to black his own boots, he must wonder every morning "how the d—l they contrive to get that shining polish on."

And his whole family must participate in the general refinement. His daughters, simple souls, must so have forgotten the physiology of a dishcloth as to mistake it for a dipping sea monster, fished from a rock "in the deep bosom of the ocean burried." And the dear wife, good woman, though she can't at once unlearn all her vulgar usefulness, must contrive to accommodate herself as best she can to their new position in society. If she hasn't wholly forgotten the former cares of her household, they must not constitute the burden of her conversation or the objects of her taste. She must become literary and musical withal, and wonder how families can amuse themselves without books to read in, and a "peanner," and "genteel society."

Now all these and a thousand and one such like things, are a far graver puzzle to these new-fledged aristocrats than to simple lookers on. Not the little shepherd of Israel in Saul's armor felt half so out of place, as for a time they feel. And to the author of these new relations—the pioneer on this new tide of successful experiment, the thing never becomes natural. Now the object of his heart is accomplished, and he has fairly got into the "first society," he feels away from home, like a bird (a *mocking* bird) in a cage, or puss in boots. He himself can not divine *why* it is, that somehow he has learned, and his little children have learned after him, to *stare* at the lower classes in the street, out of their little innocent, pewter eyes. He himself can give no reason why he don't visit them, or they him, only—"he don't go in that society." It is some satisfaction to know that he is rich, to admire the new fine things, and the growing accomplishments of his family and children: but it remains a sad puzzle to him how these should imprison him and them, from other men and other children they used to know, and visit, and love. He is sometimes, in his simplicity, inclined to think there is nothing in it, (for he don't feel himself a bit more of a man than before,) that he will break this tether and go out and brouse where he used to do, in general society, and get common, human; and vulgar again. But then, their family prospects!—Then, his daughters would be *common* girls, and his sons *common* boys—his wife a *common* woman, and his dwelling a *common* house—and his dog a *common* dog!

The sacrifice is too great for "flesh and blood"; so he deliberately resolves, for a "valuable consideration," to maintain a senseless *cattle*, that shuts him up to a dull round of folly and fashion, and dissipation, of which he may be heartily tired, and cuts him off forever from the best impulses, and sympathies, and offices, and duties of society.—*Ontario Messenger.*

A SOFT ANSWER TURNETH AWAY WRATH.—*The Horse in the Pound and the Cattle in the Field.*—The horse of a pious man in Massachusetts happening to stray into the road, a neighbor of the man who owned the horse, put him in the pound. Meeting the owner soon after, he told him what he had done, and added, "If I ever catch him in the road hereafter, I'll do just so again."

"Neighbor," replied the other, "not long since I looked out of my window in the night and saw your cattle in my mowing ground, and I drove them out and shut them in your yard; and *I'll do it again!*" Struck with the reply, the man liberated the horse from the pound, and paid the charges himself.

A DAY OF SMALL THINGS.—The New Haven Register acknowledges the receipt of a basket of eggs, the product of one hen on a farm at East Haven. It is a singular fact, says the editor, that under Mr. Polk's administration, her eggs were unusually large—but since Taylor's inauguration, they have become smaller and smaller, down to one no larger than a robbin's egg! She evidently thinks this a "day of small things," and means to be in the fashion.

☞ According to the New Orleans Delta, the Banks of that city have in the aggregate, one dollar and thirty cents specie on hand, for each dollar in circulation.

ARRIVAL OF THE

CAMBRIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hostilities have recommenced between Denmark and Prussia. A Danish fleet in attempting to capture the fortress of Eckenforde on the 5th inst., were utterly defeated, and a line of battle ship and a frigate fell into the hads of the former commander.—The line-of-battle ship grounded and taking fire shortly after, exploded with seven hundred on board.

A signal victory has been gained by the Hungarian forces over the Austrians, the latter losing thirteen hundred men, twenty-four pieces of cannon and forty wagons.

On the 7th inst. Lord Palmeston received notice of the blockade of Palermo by the Napolitan governor and on the 31st of March the blockade of Venice by Austria was formally announced. A despatch of the 3d inst., publishes the strict blockade of the German ports of Cummin, Sevenmunde, Wolgast, Griefswalde, Stralseind and Rostodk, by Denmark.

Central Germany is in a state of confusion. The King of Prussia having refused the Imperial crown made to him by a small majority of the Frankfort Assembly.

Renewed distractions have arisen in Italy. The people have gained a temporary triumph in Genoa and Tuscany is preparing to resist the further encroachments of Austrin. Rome though quiet is unsettled. The Pope still continues at Gaeta.

The King of Naples is preparing for an immediate attack upon the Sicilians, and has been hitherto restrained by an apprehended rising of the Calabrians.

France is tranquil, but all parties are preparing for a great electional struggle.

England is quiescent, but with less glowing prospects of the revival of trade.

In Ireland, Mr. Duffy's re-trial is proceeding with, but the result will not be know till to morrow.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN.

A Danish squadron consisting of a ship of the line, a frigate, a corvette, and three steamers, entered the Bay of Eckenford early this morning, and opened a fire against the batteries. At 6 A. M. one of the steamers was crippled very soon and made off. The fire continued without intermission on both sides till half past 12 o'clock, when the Danish Admiral Paludan hoisted the white flag, and sent a flag of truce on shore, demanding the battery to cease firing, and he would withdraw, or else he would bombard the town. The commanding officer Jungm replied. "He might do as he pleased, every ball he had was destined for the ships" The flag of truce went backwards and forwards till 4 o'clock, when the firing recommenced.

In an hour the frigate Gefion struck her colors, and a little after seven the line of battle ship Christian also, and Admiral Paludan and officers delivered their arms to the Duke of Saxe Gotha, and the men came on shore prisoners of war. The Gefion was a 44 gun frigate; the Christian was an 84 gun ship of the line. On the Gefion the complement was 300 men, of whom 100 are prisoners, and 200 have fallen. The Christian had 800 men on board of whom nearly 700 are prisoners; the remainder fallen. It was one of the most brilliant affairs on record. In the result 128 guns, and 1,100 men striking the *Danneboige* to the German colors, three batteries, together with 20 pieces of cannon. Immediately after the landing of the men, the Christian was in flames and blew up.

Measures have been taken to equip immediately the Denmark Frigate, and to equip another line of battle ship, also the S. H. Gold of eighty guns, it is expetted they will be ready for sea by the sixteenth.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN OF BRESCIA, SLAUGHTER OF THE INHABITANTS, AFTER A SIEGE OF EIGHT DAYS.

Brescia, or rather the ruins of what was once Brescia, is in the possession of the Austrians. The town was bombarded for six hours and the streets were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the inhabitants driven into the houses, where they were burned alive.

CHOLERA.

The Cholera is making sad ravages amongst the troops who are quartered in the temporary barracks erected in the several quarters of Paris. It is believed that the dampness of the weather has much contributed to the development of the disease.—Measures have been adopted for their removal into more healthy quarters.

Letters from Perpignan state that Count Montemolin and his companions had been lying quite close to the frontier, where he was expecting some of the Carlist Chiefs to come and receive him. He was subsequently betrayed by a guide whom he had largely paid to conduct him into Catalonia; the peasant, who guessed at his identity from the extraordinary respect paid him by his companions, instead of conducting him across the frontier as the Prince believed, led him into a French village, where he gave him up to the authorities. On being searched, the sum of four thousand francs was found on his person.

A letter from Doullens, of the 9th, says, on Friday the prisoners of Bourges arrived here under a strong guard. Barbes and Albert are placed in the same cell; Blanqui and Flotte in another; Raspail and Sobrier and Puentiss in a third.

The Gazette du Bas Languedoc says, that the discovery has just been made that the Club men of Wilmer had organized themselves so as to be able to act as military. The Socialist army as it was called, consisted of companies going by the names of Barbes, Raboux, Robespierre, &c.

There are at present thirty vacant seats in the National Assembly, in consequence of death or resignation; there are more than sixty members confined by indisposition to their apartments. A gentleman usher of the Assembly died on Sunday of Cholera. The appointment of Changarnier to the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor will not be officially announced until it is known whether Gen. Cavaignac will accept the same honor which was offered to be conferred on him.

M. Duchesne, editor of Le Peuple, was sentenced on Tuesday to be imprisoned for five years, and to pay a fine of 6000 francs. M. de Leclerc, of the "Social," was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs. La Presse states that neither the British or French Governments will take any part in the negotiations about to be opened at Verona for the conclusion of peace between Austria and Piedmont. The Constitutional says on the authority of a letter from Perpignan, that a sanguinary battle had taken place at Cavalonia between the Royalist Chief Pons, Bandelata and Cabrera, in which the two Generals were killed; other accounts say that Cabrera, who had been wounded in the action, took refuge in a tavern, where he was discovered and put to death by the Esaipolaps. A special train arrived on Thursday evening with 250 Londoners, forming the first portion of the English expected in Paris on a visit to the Parisian National Guard. They were received with much honor by the authorities at Bologne. Amiens, the committee of the party waited on Saturday on the Minister of the interior to present and address made by the Secretary, in which he described the party as the deputation of merchants, magistrates and artizans of different towns in England, desirous of cultivating friendly relations with the French nation. The Ministry replied in English, that it was not necessary for the visitors to have an official character in order to obtain a cordial reception, he had, he said, visited the principal establishments of England, and could appreciate the importance of the interest represented. He added that he was seriously desirous to see established between France and England, the sympathy so important to the interest of the two nations, and to civilization. The Ministers of public works gave orders for the admission of the English visitors to the National Buildings and parks which are not usually opened to the public.—In the course of the week the party received an augmentation which increased their members to upwards of five hundred. They were highly gratified at the way in which they were received in all parts of Paris, and by all classes of people. At the Opera, the orchestra played: "God save the Queen," the whole of the audience cheering.

IRELAND.

The reports for the past year from the district poor law inspectors to the Commission at Dublin present of this book, which is about to be laid before Parliament, teems with evidence of the exemplary patience of the unhappy peasantry of Ireland under sufferings that have had no parallel in the history of the civilized world. A clergyman from the parish of Connaught says this whole district is almost a wilderness. Out of 12,000 inhabitants, which was the population of this parish four years ago, I am sure we have not 6000 at present, and as for landholders I am positive there is not one out of five remaining, so that the creatures that still live and move here may be termed rather an accumulation of dead and dying humanity, than what is generally meant by a population. The Most Reverend Dr. Cooly, the Roman Catholic prelate, expired on the 6th inst. in Drogheda, after an attack of cholera of 9 hours durance. The deceased prelate was highly esteemed by all members of religious and political persuasions, being ever remarkable for Christian liberality towards his dissenting fellow countrymen and love of peace and order. Dr. Cooly was a warm supporter of the National system of education, and indeed of every measure that tended to the promotion of enlightenment.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Bad weather—Scarcity of Gold—Steamer California Deserted.

By mail from San Blass on the 29th March, via Mexico and Vera Cruz, we are in possession of advices from San Francisco to the 6th of March, three days later than those we received on Tuesday through the Mexican Monitor Republicano.

At San Francisco on the 6th, and for several days previous, the weather had been extremely unpleasant and the snow was still remaining on the placer above.

In consequence there was but very few people coming in from the upper country, but a small amount of gold was received, and business was duller than it had been at any time for some months.—The indications for the Spring trade was generally regarded as not so promising as we have hitherto had reason to suppose, though there was no doubt that a change in the weather would produce some improvement.

Owing to the fact that large quantites of the precious metal had been sent away as remittances to England, Valparaso and el-ewhere, gold had become comparatively scarce at San Francisco. The price of it was $15 and upwards per ounce; but little could be had at $15.

The mail steamer California lay at anchor in the bay. Her mates, engineers and crew had all deserted immediatly on her arrival Capt. Marshall having no power to prevent them from following their own inclinations. Nobody was remaining on board except the Captain, and it was impossible to tell when or how he would be able to supply the places of the missing officers and men. Moreover, there was no coal to be procured at San Francisco; and it was reported than an agent had been sent to Vancouver's Island to see if a supply of coal could be obtained from there, but as to the result of his mission nothing was yet known.

The deficency of coal need not, however have prevented the return of the steamer, if she had a crew to navigate her, as wood enough to carry her out of the bay could at any time be obtained at San Francisco; and once at sea, the trade winds blowing down the coast, would have brought her to San Blas in from ten to fifteen days, using her sails only.—At either San Blas or Mazatlan there is coal belonging to the line.

From San Blas our advices are to the 29th of March.

The steamer Oregon arrived there on the 22d March, and sailed for San Diego direct, with the intention of not stopping at Mazatlan, as she was unable to take any more passengers.

A New York engineer, who was at San Blas, went up in the Oregon to San Francisco, having entered into an agreement to run the Calafornia for a few trips, until some permanant arrangement could be made to fill his place, when he would leave for the gold mines, according to his original intention. To be sure this was not doing much to man the California, yet it would supply one of the posts of the greatest responsibility on board of her—one, too, which few persons in that region were competent to fill.

Capt. Pearson of the Oregon, aware of the desertion of the crew of the *California*, had resolved to occuring to his own ship. It was the determination to apply to the Commander of U. S. naval force of this station for a guard of Marines sufficient to prevent his men going off.

There was a good deal of complaint made by the captains of both steamers on account of the inferior quality of the coal they carried. This was American coal, and was found to be far inferior to that used by the Eaglish steam-ships on the Pacific.

The brig Cayuga was up for a return voyage to San Francisco, and would sail about the 10th of April. She would carry 140 passengers. The hold, which had been filled up with berths, would hold a hundred; the house on deck 15, and 16 could be stowed in the cabin. The price to those who took places in the hold was $100, and every berth would be occupied.

Several vessels had arrived at San Francisco on their way north.

Some parcels of gold had been received at San Blas from San Francisco, but not to any large extent. The advices from the latter place, like those which have come to us from there, represent the prospects of the Spring trade in Calfornia as unfavorable.

A large number of bills brought by the Cayuga from San Francisco, had been sent forward from San Blas to the United States, but have not yet come to hand. In a day or two we can hardly fail to be able to lay before the readers of the Tribune accounts from San Francisco in stil greater detail than the above.

☞ An Extensive Counterfeit Establishment has been discovered near the Blazing Star landing, N. J., on the Raritan River. The place was occupied formerly by a man named Sweet, who was long suspected by the police, but for several months they have lost all track of him, and it appears that he has been living in that secluded place during this time, carrying on his nefarious business, and has sent a large quantity of the base coin to California. The Courier says the officers found at the establishment he had vacated in New Jersey, a large quantity of unfinished coin, some of which had been plated with silver and were milled and ready for receiving the stamp from the dies, and they are so well executed that they will stand the best chemical tests.

They also found a number of large and small boxes filled with rare and valuable machinery used in manufacturing the coin. The coin seems to have gone through three several processes previous to being milled. In the first place they were cut out of solid composition—then they went through another operation, which gave them the appearance of German silver, after which they were plated with silver, and they were so well executed that they cannot be detected by the sound. Some coin had been buried in the ground in a keg. The house in which they carried on their operations was built by Sweet, and was so constructed that while they had an abundance of light they could not be heard or seen outside the building. On the arrival of officers at the place, they found the house empty, and it was evident that the counterfeiters had fled in haste.—All the coin and apparatus were seized and deposited in the Marshal's office, and information sent to the proper department at Washington, and a special messenger was despatched to California to prevent as far as possible the immense swindling operation which has no doubt, ere this, been in part perpetrated.

A HORRID ACCIDENT.—A little daughter, says the Rushville Jacksonia, 6 or 7 years of age, of Jas. B. Foley, of Decatur country, Indiana, went with a little dog to drive some cows out of the orchard, when one of them attacted the little girl with her horns and threw her on the ground. The mother seeing the situation of her child, ran to her relief, picked her up in her arms and the cow then attacked her, and felled her also to the ground, goring, trampling and mangling herin a most shocking manner—still continuing to attack till a man accidently came along the road and discovered her. He found her powerless and almost insensible, holding the girl still in her arms. Mrs. Foley's situation at the last account, was a very critical one—her chances of recovery doubtful but rather in her favor. No limbs were broken, but her cheek bone and several of her ribs, were broken in and she is other wise shockingly bruised. The little girl escaped much better, and was only bruised about the face and body [illegible] Exchange.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER,

ERIE, PA

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1849.

☞ Mr. SLOAN has been absent during the past week, on business which will account for the leanness of the editorial columns.

THE BRILLIANT VICTORY IN VIRGINIA!

The Democracy have made a clean sweep in Virginia. The "mother of States and of statesmen," as she has been appropriately termed, is true as steel to her ancient faith. Glorious old Commonwealth! We honor and love her. She can neither be humbugged, bribed nor seduced from her political integrity. The Richmond Enquirer, of Friday, thus sums up the result of the Virginia election, in a few words:

FOR CONGRESS.—*The following members* are certainly elected: *Democrats*—Thomas H. Bayly, John S. Millson, James A. Seddon, R. K. Meade, Alexander D. Holladay, James M'Dowell, Richard Parker, Alexander Newman, Henry A. Edmonson, Paulus Powell, Thomas S. Bocock, Thomas H. Averett, Fayette M'Mullen—11 *Whig*—Jeremiah Morton (elected by Democrats) 1.

The Kanawha District not yet fully heard from, though the returns are favorable to the success of Beale, Dem. If we carry him, Virginia will send to Congress 4 *Democrats and 1 Whig, or rather, as a wag says,* 11 Democrats.

In the House of Delegates, we have gained in Berkley 1; Fairfax 1, Fauquier 1, Nottoway 1, Patrick 1, Randolph and Barbour 1, Taylor 1—7! and lost in Frederick (by casting vote of the Sheriff) 1, Goochland 1, Henry 1, Marshall 1, Morgan 1, Princess Anne 1, Rockbridge 1, Stafford 1—8. Nett Democratic loss 1. In the counties to hear from, we shall probably gain more than we lose. We may therefore safely say, that the *Senate and the House will continue Democratic.*

ERIE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 8th, under the above head, says "our friend Mr. Darsie, thinks the Erie folks are pluming themselves on their cunning in cheating the Legislature without any foundation. He says the act on which they rely was well considered, instead of being muzzled through, as they (the Erie folks) claim."

Now, in the first place, the "Erie folks" have never claimed that the act was "muzzled through," but that it *was* "well considered." The papers here have quoted from the Harrisburg and other papers in the interest of the Central Railroad, in which it is true, such language is used, but they quoted from them, not for the purpose of showing or admitting that the legislature was cheated, but for the purpose of showing that the fact was conceded by those in an opposing interest, that the right to construct a Railroad from Erie to the Ohio line was included in the act referred to. Again who is this Mr. Darsie, whose opinion is to determine the construction of an act of the legislature? We have heard of a loquacious little man of that name, who happened to be speaker of the Senate, and knew he was a mighty great man (in his own estimation) but had not before learned that his opinion was to govern the state, or that he had been constituted the supreme tribunal to determine the construction of its legislative enactments; nor did we even suppose, nor do we now after reading the Gazette, suppose that his opinion is worth much even as a constitutional lawyer, much less a judge. Better lawyers than Mr. Darsie are of a different opinion, and the Pittsburgh Gazette will find itself resting on rather too slim a foundation in the opinion of Mr. Darsie. The road will be made under the law referred to.

POWELL'S THEATRICAL COMPANY.—After a successful season of three weeks, the Theatre under the management of J. H. Powell, will be brought to a close this evening. The crowded houses which they have drawn while here, even to the last, is positive proof of their ability and merit. The gentlemanly conduct of the performers off the stage has done as much to advance their welfare as their ability on the boards. To-night is their last night and the bill for performance, in point of interest has not been surpassed. Of course a good house will be there. They have given entire satisfaction here, and we commend to the patronage of the good people of Sandusky, where they intend making their next stop.

A [illegible] Steamer *Louisiana* was burned on her way down, at Ashtabula, one of her steam pipes exploded, precipitating the steam and boiling water into the furnace room, and scalding four firemen so badly that they died shortly afterwards. Their names were Richard Williams, Seymour Apperwhon, Martin Fritz and Louis Keiffer, all Germans, belonging to this place. George Merritt, a deck hand, was severely injured, but will probably recover. The occurrence was purely accidental, and no blame attaches to any one. A strong wind blowing at the time, it is presumed, had some agency in producing it.

The *Louisiana* was towed into Conneaut by the steamer *Michigan*, and subsequently to Buffalo by the *Queen City* for repair. She will be out again in a few days.—*Erie Gazette.*

☞ The Steamer Empire came to anchor, on Saturday morning last, about a mile below the peninsula, during a heavy gale from the N. East, which continued to blow with great force during the day. The boat having burned out her arches, and injured her boilers in attempting to make Buffalo, was unable to get into a shelter, and was therefore obliged to ride it out. She was brought in on Sunday by the Southerner, and is now being repaired.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The *Chambersburg Repository*, has passed from the hands of Messrs. Denny & Gehr, and will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. D. E. Stover and J. W. Boyd. The *Hollidaysburg Whig* has been sold by its former editor, J. L. Hentz, to Messrs. George Raymond and Wm. T. Wilson.

☞ We have received a copy of "The World as it Moves," a weekly publication of 38 pages, published by Lockwood & Co., 459, Broadway New York. The mechanical portion of the work is good, and from a hasty glance at the contents we should think it worthy the patronage of the public. One year will make a volume of 2080 pages or the sum of $5. Address the publishers as above.

WARNING FOR CALATHUMPIANS.—In Dark county, Ohio, a number of individuals have been indicted and found guilty of riot, in serenading a wedding party with tin-pan music. The Judge (Holt) in his charge thus comments upon the custom:—

"Some of the witnesses have spoken of a custom in that neighborhood to honor weddings with music of this kind. Such a custom is illegal; it belongs not to civilization, and should not receive the sanction of a court and jury sitting in a civilized community. It has been said that—

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

It must indeed be a savage breast that can be soothed by the hideous sounds of cowbells, horse fiddles, rams'-horns, and like instruments rattling, ringing, and commingling together, and interspersed with the occasional explosion of gunpowder."

Here, also, in our usually peaceful town the above practice of Serenading newly married people has became quite a nuisance. We should be happy to see some of the young *amateurs* made an example of somewhat in the same manner. We think it would be a benefit to them if not to the public.

☞ We are glad to receive intelligence from and old friend and correspondent "*Omega.*"

An interesting communication from his pen will be *found in another column.*

Godey's Lady's Book for May is upon our table with its usual variety, embellished with twenty-nine engravings four of which are splendidly done on steel. The contents are of a superior quality. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, publisher, Price $3 in advance.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most shocking accident occurred in the vicinity of Savannah, Ga. on the 23d ult. It appears that Mr. Franklin Kence was felling a tree near his house, when his wife coming near, he requested her to take a prop and push it against the tree, so that it might fall in the proper direction. In doing so she remarked, playfully, "suppose the tree should fall on me."—To which the husband, in a similar spirit, replied, "you must try and get out of the way." Unfortunately when the tree commenced falling, Mrs. K. ran directly in its track, and was instantaneously crushed to death.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

DURANGO, MEXICO, Feb. 12, 1849.

MR. EDITOR.—Heretofore everything relating to the manners, morals, religion, customs, scenery, productions, &c. of Mexico, has had for the public a certain interest, and whilst our army was here, all eyes were turned this way for topics of excitement. Assuming then that there yet remains some curiosity concerning a country, which up to the moment last refered to, but little was genarally known, and that it must be reviewed under circumstances disadvantageous to a civilized people, I have thought proper to renew my acquaintance with you, and herewith forward you a short account, in journal form, of a journey just completed to this place. If it suits, you can give it to the public, if not, you can play Congress on it, and "refuse to print." In the latter case I loose time, pen, ink and paper, and you my sweet fellow the postage—so mote it be.

MEIR, Jan. 3, 1849.

This place I find but little altered from what it was eight months ago, except indeed its present state of exceeding dulness. The roll of the drum and the blast of our bugle no longer echo in the plaza, and the easy independant swager of the Yankee soldier is missed in the streets, gone is the sheen of his bright bayonet, no more the prancing steed with his rollicking mustached rider—Buller's Dragoons, nor does that accomplished officer any longer hold sway, but the angel of peace has spread her soft wings over the land, and the rule of the alcalde is perfect. The mass of the people would have liked the war to be continued—money was plenty, labor commanded high prices, whilst stealing was but seldom detected and punished—'twas a harvest for the poor. Not so with the aristocrats, I'm told that when it was known that the last of our troops had passed homewards, all the *alcaldes and ex's assembled*, and over a bottle of black-strap jollified, until the crowd got gloriously *tite*. But they all treat Americans very kindly, of whom there are "a few more left, wild strange men they are too—one has a scheme by which a fortune is speedily to be amassed merchandizing, another knows of a mine, which Spanish tradition represents to contain hoardes of silver, but that just as the earth was about to open up her rich secret, the water rushed in like a river and stopped all further progress, or the "revolution" broke out, and the Spaniards, who worked it were massacred in that terrible strife. One tells a yarn of golden heaps on the head of the Hela, or of sparkling stones supposed to be diamonds, in the far off deserts of the west. Each too, has his story of border strife, of battles with the Indians or Mexicans, his trials, almost a prisoner at Perote or the Castle at Vera Cruz, has hunted with the Apaches, chased Buffalo, with the Arapaho, of sprees at Brent's Fort, and life in the mountains. This is a fine sunny day, the "norther" which for a few days past has been chilling every body to the bone, having at least broken, the birds are singing merely from the fig and orange tree, and chirping from their cages, now hung out to sun. About eleven this morning I saw a cortege of very genteelly dressed females, bearing and escorting a small case, covered with flowers and blazoned with ribbons. As they neared me, the speaker of the party, begged in the name of *God* and the saint they had with them to give her a shilling. This parade was made over a very rude little wax doll, and I observed the Mexicans, when one bestowed his bounty claim as a privelege, to keep the glass in front of the image. A half an hour afterwards the bells of the *church peeled out*, and every fellow within hearing (Americans excepted,) drew his sombrero, and on turning into the Plaza, we there saw one on his knees in front of the church, performing his devotions. Poor fools, in what miserable nonsense are they steeped? There's no appearance of any improvements are going on, and I believe if anything they are more dirty and slovenly in their houses than formerly. What appeared to me a kind of topsy-turvey state of matters consequent upon the war, is but natural with them. Occasionally there is a fandango, a feast or saint day, a merchant wagon passes through bearing the produce of our industrious looms to the Mexican consumer, and here ends the variety of life in Meir. But

What's this dull town to me.

is the bent of my reasoning, moreover I am going to leave. Two wagons loaded with merchandize for the friend Mr. F. has just gone to Alcaldes to obtain our passes, for all persons must carry them here, our horses chafe at delay, the rifles are loaded, and I close for the road.

MONTEREY, Jan. 8, 1849.

Mounting our horse at Meir, Mr. F. and two drivers, in all four, armed to the teeth, sallied out of the the town. *The country this side of* Meir does not become interesting for some distance, and if it had been I cannot say I should have noticed it, so severe were the gaits of my horse, it was impossible to perform the very intellectual office of tobacco chewer, whilst riding; I was obliged to strap down my pen knife and tooth pick; he must have been trained by some quack doctor, whose medicines it was necessary "to be well shaken before taken."

Every one we met were armed, like ourselves. In peace or in war this is the custom here, but just now there is a great cry of Indians, who have the country under such a state of teror as to be permitted to murder and rob within twenty miles of this very city. The first question they propose, is, did you see any Indians? Ceralvo appeared to me brighter, cleaner, and much improved since the *troops left*. The people were very kind, and seemed quite anxious to renew their acquaintance with their Yankee friends. Meir has also brightened, the people psplayed much good feeling and as we wound through the valley beyond, we noticed a very perceptable exertion to set matters to rights in houses and farms. Walnut Springs, with its fine Oaks, looked as green and fresh as of old, we observed a number of crosses leaning against the walls of one of the cemetaries, (there are two) built by the military, upon one, we read "Lt. Woods," and on another "Hazlet." With other gallant men their bodies have been disinterred, and carried back to rest in their native soil, where their friends might strew their graves with flowers, and nourish them with their grateful tears.

Within sight of the city we heard the braying of trumpets and the clatter of a military band; but not at all intimidated by these indications of a Mexican force, we pushed forward—*made a passage of Sevres Bridge*, although at the time it was lined with troops! They were dressed in our own *blue*, manufactured in Yankee Land and sold to the Mexican Government out of our surplus supplies, at the close of the war. They were never better clad in their lives, and seemed themselves to know it. In the city there was no appearance of business and no stir except that produced by the military. We saw their mount guard in the Plaza, patrolls marching and countermarching through the streets, and quantities of officers standing about, and heard at intervals the calls sounded from four or five different points. The town is like a barracks, a great deal more annoying to the to the people than our occupation of it, they will not live in the Fort or the Castle, but stick themselves in the very heart of the place. We were told that Minyou, the Commanding General had quartered on them 500 soldiers and 350 officers, but that an oder from Government had a few days previous robbed them of the very jovial society of 150 of the officers. You should see "loafarism" as it is practised here, I am quite convinced these people have brought it to a greater state of perfection than any other. Thieving too is here reduced to a science, we are conscious ourselves of being the sufferer to the amount of a very fine pair of Holster pistols that were taken "*secundem artem.*" Great nation this, the people are too lazy to work, and *they* steal, the Government too poor to pay their troops, and they steal, the more aristocratic are too proud to do anything honest and they steal, and every body knows the church steals.—*Moral—Keep out of Mexico.*

RIVETS DONE AWAY WITH.—An invention has recently been produced in Boston by Mr. Samuel Pratt, by which sheets of metal of any length, bands, hoops &c., may easily and quickly be joined together without the use of rivets. Peculiar slits are made in each end of the bollar ribbon, or the band of the hoop, or in the ends of the sheets, or band, to dove tail into the other, when a blow from the hammer joins them as effectually as by riveting, and effects a great saving in time.

Paragraphs for the Million.

MARRIAGE BY RAILROAD.—The Mexican family that was sojouring at the Broadway Hotel, last week, says our friend George, left on Sunday in the cars for Sandusky City. While at the hotel, a little love affair sprang up between the daughter—a beutiful girl of Mr. Bocanegra and a Mr. Eckley, a young gentleman who resides in the city of New York. On board the cars he made a proposal, which was accepted, and anxious to have the nuptial knot tied, he induced the urbane Mr. Doherty, the conductor, to stop the train for a few minutes at Morrow, to make the twain one flesh.

☞ A convention is being held at Frankfort, Ky., to take into consideration the abolition of slavery in that state. The following points were recommended to be inserted in the state's new constitution: First, the absolute prohibition of the importation of slaves into Kentucky; second, that, complete power be lodged with the people of Kentucky to perfect under the new constitution a system of gradual prospective emancipation of the slaves.

SENECA LAKE STEAMERS.—A beautiful steamer of the largest class is being constructed at Geneva. The Gazette says: "Her length of keel is 250 feet—breadth of beam 30 feet—including guards 58 feet—depth of hold 10 feet. The engine is to be 500 horse power. The model is a beautiful one, and we expect in the course of another season to see a floating palace upon our waters unsurpassed by any in the state."

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO.—The St. Charles Illinois People's Platform nominates Hon. Thomas H. Benton for the next Presidency, and John a Dix for Vice President. The Hopkinsville Delta renominates James K. Polk. The Baltimore Clipper and the Milton (N. C.) Chronicle declare their preference for John M. Clayton for President. The St. Mary's Ohio Sentinel renominates Lewis Cass. General Taylor and Henery Clay have been nominated for the next Presidency by several papers. The Florence Alabama Gazette nominates Edward A. Hannegan.

☞ About sixteen miles from Boston, on Cohasset rocks, an iron light house is now in progress of erection. It is fastened to a sunken ledge by huge iron pillars, 35 feet long and 12 inches in circumference, which enter the rock to the depth of five feet. The house has an elevation of about 50 feet, and the top of the lantern will be 70 feet above the water. The whole structure is of iron, and will weigh about 40 tons.

THE CROPS.—The reports that the fruit trees in Ohio and the western part of Michigan had been greatly injured by the cold weather, are contradicted. It is thought that the peaches are much injured. Plum trees have suffered considerably, but the apple trees had not advanced far enough to be injured.

ROAD TO SANTA FE.—In accordance with Government directions, a detachment of United States Dragoons and Infantry was to move from Fort Smith, Arkansas, about the 17th inst., to survey, mark out, and cut a road, under the direction of a corps of engineers, from that place, to Santa Fe, direct.

☞ The survivors of the Marblehead California Company have arrived at Marblehead, after having experienced considerable distress during their absence. They report that a man named Gnatis, belonging to a New York California Company, had been dreadfully lassoed, and finally murdered, by the Mexicans.

☞ In Portland Seba Smith has obtained a verdict for $12 00 against F. O. J. Smith, in the matter of the old Daily Courier.

☞ The papers tell of a young gentleman lately bathing in the Missouri river who, on observing some ladies approaching, *drowned himself from motives of a xtreme* delicacy. *Overwhelming* modesty to be sure!

☞ In Cincinnati a young man named George died of chloroform administered by a physician, to enable him to undergo an operation.

☞ A white pedlar was found murdered near Bush Furnace, Md. Mrs. Preston, an aged widow who lived alone in a cottage in Buckeystown, Md., was found shockingly [illegible] money which she was known to have was missing.

☞ An *electrix* is a candidate for the French assembly. She says a legislature composed exclusively of *men* is not fit to make laws for *men* and *women*.

There are thirty thousand workmen out of employment in Paris.

It is computed that the aggregate of sentences for the republican writers, since the French revolution of February, is a hundred and eight years imprisonment and three hundred and ten thousand francs amercement.

FIRE AT RACINE.—Mr. Tuckerman's warehouse at Racine was burnt on the 3d inst. It contained some 35,000 bushels of wheat, a part of which was owned in Chicago. The loss is estimated at $25,000; probably covered by insurance.

GOLD DUST.—The Ship SAMUEL ROBERTSON, which arrived at New Bedford from the Sandwich Islands, on Wednesday last, brings eight hundred and eighty-six ounces of gold dust.

☞ The people on 'change say that "money is getting easier." One would suppose, from the frequency of this remark, that money had been suffering a great deal of distress. For our part, we always found it "quite comfortable."

A CLERGYMAN TO BE HUNG.—Elder Enos G. Dudley, convicted of the murder of his wife in Grafton New Hampshire, has been sentenced to death, the execution take place on the 23d of this month.—*Springfield Republican.*

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit three dollar Bills on the New Haven Connecticut Bank were put in circulation at Whitehall, on Monday week. A man named John Willard has been arrested on charge of having passed them.

THERMOMETRICS.—A writer in Godey's *Lady's Book*, says that salt and vinegar in different proportions, will cure any kind of fever. We should like to know how the drugs are to be mixed to cure the "California gold fever.

AN EVENT IN LIFE.—The editor of the [illegible] *Nonpareil* lately went to church for the purpose of taking notes, and made the important discovery that some people go thither only to sleep.

☞ Dr. Dedfield, the physiognomist, says that "conjugal love" is indicated by the "jaw." There must be a great deal of it in some families then, for we heard of those who are always "jawing."

☞ A man has been indicated in Fairfield, S. C., for abducting and marrying a woman child under 16 years—she is only 11, but weigh 116 pounds, and means to stick to her bargain.

☞ In Patriot, Indiana, a woman almost killed with a hatchet a girl with whom her husband had eloped. The runaways returned on a trading boat, and the injured wife intended to punish both, but the husband escaped her fury.

☞ A very distinguished physician, in Maryland advises the tincture of iodine as a cure for the bite of any venimous reptile. It is to be applied externally, until the swelling of the wound subsides.

The promising young Dr. Roberts came to his death at Syracuse by touching a pimple on his forehead with matter from a vaccine scab which he had just removed from the arm of a child; in a few hours he was delirious.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD DUST.—The bark Chusan has arrived at Boston, from Africa, with large quantues of gold dust, which is said to be found there in considerable quantities.

☞ Dr. McNabb, of Amherst, N. H., has fled to California. He was under bail for trial in an abortion case. He has forfeited his bail, amounting to $3000.

☞ In Newton county, Mississippi, an extensive copper mine has been found, with a "rich trace of silver."

News of the Week.

By Telegraph to the Observer and the Buffalo and Pittsburgh papers.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

The cabinet had under consideration the New York appointments to-day. Ex-Mayor Brady appears at present to be the most popular man for Collector. Stephen B. Shelladay has been appointed Marshal for Iowa, and Benj. Bond, for Illinois.

The Government intend fitting out forthwith two national ships in search of Sir John Franklin in the Arctic Seas, one to go round Cape Labrador and the other west to Bherrings Straits.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.

ANOTHER FLOOD.—We have to record another flood in the Allegheny. The river commenced rising on Saturday night, and on Monday morning was almost bank full. The destruction of property was immense. We noticed that several of the Lumber dealers lost lots of boards, &c., and would have lost much more, had they not kept men employed on Sunday, making rescues of the floating lumber. Many rafts were swept away and on the piers of the bridges were many evidences of wreck.

NEW YORK, May 7.

The latest accounts from Montreal represent affairs entirely quiet. Since the last outbreak, the most perfect tranquility has been maintained.

The Legislature of Connecticut met in joint ballot on Thursday, for the purpose of electing a Governor—Trumbull, Whig, was elected on the first ballot, Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

Both branches of the Virginia Legislature are Democratic.

BOSTON, May 7.

The steamer Sophia Walker, from Valparaiso, arrived at Boston this morning, with eighty thousand dollars worth of California gold.

NEW YORK, May 8—2 P. M.

The Herald and Courier have a despatch from Charleston, dated yesterday, which states that a fire broke out that morning in Boundary street, and consumed 150 buildings before it could be subdued.

The buildings were mostly small and occupied by poor persons. There was an insurance of eighteen thousand dollars.

The steamer Washington, from Southampton and Bremen, arrived this morning, after a passage of 12 days. Her news was anticipated by the America.

NEW YORK, May 9, 3 P. M.

The new gold dollars have made their appearance in Philadelphia.

A telegraph despatch states that the late fire at Charleston is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The authorthities are taking action to provide for the unfortunate persons who lost their all by this [illegible]. Several persons supposed to have been connected with the robbery of Nesbit & Co., at St Louis on the 21st March, have been arrested at Newark. They are probably the guilty parties. Considerable amount of property purchased with the stolen money has been recovered. The whole amount stolen, was $10,000.

The Post Office at New Orleans has been robbed of a package of diamonds, valued at, between $3,000 and $4,000.

We learn that Dr. J. A. Salisbury, who was convicted of counterfeiting about a year since sentenced to the State Prison for seven years, has been pardoned by the President. We also hear it reported that he has returned to his residence at Dexterville, though we see the Journal says nothing to the effect.

BOSTON, May 10, 182[illegible]

The Halifax papers of the 5th have come to hand. They state that the inhabitants of Prince Edward's Island were building three vessels to convey a portion of them to Australia. Others would emigrate to Canada and the United States. This depopulation is occasioned by dissatisfaction at the tenure of the lands. An addition for California is soon to sail from Miramichi. Several seizures of contraband spirits from the States have occurred.

The Election for Mayor and Officers of the city resulted in the choice of Burgess for Mayor, who received 710 votes. Scattering, 419. The common council all Whigs.

The steamer Europa from New York arrived at Halifax on the 3d after a passage of 60 hours, during which she suffered considerable detrition.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 182[illegible]

Major W. B. Scott, Navy Agent at this port has tendered his resignation. It is thought Gen. Roger Wightman will be appointed in his place. A great difference of opinion exist with reference to the New York Collectorship, which may delay the appointment some time.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Ashes good demand. Pearls Pots $5 50a5 62½. Pearls dull $5 75

Flour Market dull, for western and eastern some inquiry for export at low prices, sales $4 44a4 50 for Genesee and Waterford, $4 50a4 62½ for mixed western Common State 4 62½a4 75 for straight Genessee and Michigan 4 75a4 87½ round hoop Ohio.

Fair demand for wheat and steady market, sales Ohio $1a1 04. Prime Genesee at about $1 20, some other sales were made at $1 21. Market low for Mess Pork with sales at $10 12½a10 25—some at $8 31½. Government stocks continue firm, for the new loan 103 has been refused. Treasurers improved ¼, closing 1-10 and ¼

LITTLE FORT, March 21 18[illegible]

☞ [illegible] Sir—In my late excursion to Pittsburg and Lake Erie, I heard one united voice in favor of your preparations. The character of the Tannin Paste fully sustains your statement. Yours truly,

H. J. GORDON.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—The Proprietors of this well known and justly celebrated REMEDY for a term of years, have been importuned by many of their fellow citizens to offer it to the public. So thought Dr. M

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Goods, Distilleries Breweries, Eating Houses, Beer Shops, Patent Medicines, &c.

LIST of names and firms, of persons engaged in the selling and exchanging of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Commodities or effects whatsoever kind or nature, resident and doing business in the county of Erie, Pennsylvania, classified and assessed in the county of Erie for the year 1849.

McKean township.

	Class.	Tax.
Simpson, Goff & Co.,	14	7 00
J. G. Birmingham,	14	7 00
Edenborough.		
Jackson & Campbell, Liquors,	13	15 00
	14	10 50
H. R. Terry, Liquors,	13	15 00
Aaron Lick, Liquors,	14	7 00
M. M. McClaugfy,	14	7 00
H. N. Gerrish,		
Waterford Borough.		
W. & P. Judson,	13	10 00
John Marvin, Liquors,	13	15 00
Farrar & Whitney,	13	10 00
Smyth & Hendryx,	14	7 00
F. B. Vincent & Co.	13	10 00
Hutchins & Son,	13	10 00
Moses Koch,	14	7 00
Union Township.		
Cook & Black,	13	10 00
A. Tourtellott,	14	7 00
Wayne Township.		
Chauncy Messenger,	14	7 00
Nelson & Colegrove,	14	7 00
Gordon Crook, Eating House,	8	5 00
Concord Township.		
Carter, Brother & Co.,	14	7 00
Lyman Stewart, Eating House,	8	5 00
Wattsburgh Borough.		
Jones & Chaffee,	13	10 00
Nelson & Nobles,	13	10 00
B. C. Town & Co., Liquors,	13	15 00
Joseph W. Haskins,	13	10 00
T. Sons & Haskins, Eating House,	8	5 00
North East Borough.		
J. B. Stevens,	14	7 00
C. B. Town & Co., Liquors,	12	18 75
J. H. Haynes,	13	10 00
Harper, Blaine & Co.,	13	10 00
L. F. Dellong, Patent Medicines,	4	5 00
S. S. Hammond, Eating House,	8	5 00
North East Township.		
Haynes & Mills,	14	7 00
B. C. Town & Co. Distil'y 3000 gal an'ly,	9	8 00
Andrew Ruhlman, Distil'y 3,000 gal an'ly,	9	8 00
Frederick Eckerman, Br'y 4,992 gal an'ly,	10	5 00
Girard Township.		
Ohn & Clemens,	13	10 00
Isaac Rosenzweig,	14	7 00
D. S. Clark,	14	7 00
J. H. Cave,	12	12 00
Guilford & Eyres,	12	12 50
L. S. Jones,	13	10 00
J. S. Foster, Liquor,	14	10 50
A. Battles & Co., Liquor,	14	10 50
Ellis Fish, Liquor,	14	10 50
John L. Bowers, Eating House,	8	5 00
W. Wilson, Eating House,	8	5 00
Girard Township.		
A. W. & Wm. Anderson, Liquor,	14	10 50
S. S. Sawdey, Liquors,	14	10 50
William Tyler,	14	7 00
James Leach, Liquor,	14	10 50
Jeremiah Davis,	14	7 00
L. Lumpman, Eating House,	8	5 00
Elk Creek Township.		
C. F. Norton,	14	7 00
H. A. Drake,	14	7 00
G. N. Wheeler,	14	7 00
S. Hall, Liquor,	13	15 50
Wm. Monroe, Liquor,	14	10 50
H. A. Drake, Eating House,	8	5 00
L. Kelley, Eating House,	8	5 00
Conneaut Township.		
A. King & Son,	14	7 00
J. Clark, Jr.,	14	7 00
J. Clark & Co.,	14	7 00
Wm. Warner, Liquor,	14	10 50
A. N. Trask, Liquor,	14	10 50
Wells & McKendry, Liquor,	13	15 00
Springfield Township.		
Foter & Reh,	14	7 00
Wm. H. Townsend,	14	7 00
T. S. Cole,	14	7 00
S. J. Hopkins,	14	7 00
Thorp & Devore, Distil'y 12000 gal an'ly,	9	8 00
Silas Keith, Eating House,	7	10 00
Wm. Dow, Eating House,	8	5 00
Asa Scott, Eating House,	8	5 00
Gilbert Hard, Eating House,	8	5 00
Fairview Township.		
Joseph Gerdiner, Liquors,	14	10 50
Ryan & Webster,	14	7 00
William T. Luther, Liquors,	14	10 50
Samuel Brewbaker, Beer Shop,	10	5 00
John Stewart, Liquors,	14	10 50
Levi Stone, Eating House,	8	5 00
Peter Eastman, Liquors,	14	10 50
Erie, East Ward.		
Vincent Hunrod & Co.	7	40 00
B. J. Sacken, Jewelry shop,	14	7 00
P. Arbuckle,	13	10 00
J. Johnson,	14	7 00
Eleazer Evens,	14	7 00
W. B. Dodge, Patent Medicine,	4	5 00
J. C. Beebe, Liquors,	12	18 75
Henry Myres,	14	7 00
George Seldon & Son,	13	10 00
Tibbals and Dewey,	12	12 50
R. A. Baker, Liquors,	13	18 75
Smith Jackson,	13	10
R. J. Sterrett, Liquors,	13	15 00
William Guiles, Eating House,	8	5 00
W. H. George, Eating House,	8	5 00
John Webster, Eating House	8	5 00
B. Tomlinson,	13	10 00
R. O. Hulbert,	14	7 00
M. & J. Koch, Clothing,	14	7 00
Moses Koch,	13	10 00
John Hemerly, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
Peter Knoll Beer Shop,	8	5 00
C. F. Dofenbaugh, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
Harry West, Beer Shop	8	5 00
Henry Huffman, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
George Witter, Grocer,	14	7 00
John Knoblo, Bre'y 4000 gal an'ly,	19	5 00
C. Kushmail, Beer shop,	8	5 00
G. Bolle, Beer shop,	8	5 00
B. Schaber, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
C. Segle, Liquor,	11	10 50
John Baeous, Eating House,	8	5 00
J. D. Clark,	13	10 00
H. B. Haverstick,	11	15 00
Barton & Perkins,	13	10 00
Carter & Brother,	13	10 00
W. Henderson, Clothing Store,	14	7 00
Knowlton & Son,	14	7 00
Wm. N. Lewis,	14	7 00
J. M. Justice,	14	7 00
H. Caldwell,	10	20 00
Isaac Rosenzweig,	14	7 00
A. Kang, Liquor,	13	15 00
J. H. Fullerton,	12	12 50
D. S. Clark,	14	7 00
Lester, Sennet & Chester,	9	25 00
John Helman, Bre'y 4000 gal,	10	5 00
George Witter, Eating House,	8	5 00
John [illegible], Dock [illegible]	8	5 00
[illegible] ook, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
[illegible], Berryman, Beer [illegible]	9	8 00
[illegible]an Compton, Distil'y [illegible] gal an'ly,	10	5 00
[illegible]derick Dietz, Br'y [illegible] Patent Medicines,	7	10 00
[illegible]		
Erie, West Ward.		
[illegible]derick Shoalf, Eating House,	8	5 00
F. Dathinger, Eating House,	8	5 00
D. Knoblo, Eating House,	8	5 00
A. Keller, Liquor,	14	10 50
Henry Knoblo, Eating House,	8	5 00
George P. Ahner, Boarding House,	8	5 00
Francis Seuder, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
Charles Dovenbaugh, Beer Shop,	8	5 00
John Deitley, Liquor,	14	10 50
J. M. Connad, Beer Shop,	8	5
S. A. Pray, Millinary,	14	7
Mary Curtis, Millinary,	14	7
Wm. Rendernecht, Liquor,	14	10 50
T. W. Moore, Liquor,	14	10 50
E. Loomis & Co.,	13	10
O. D. Spafford, Patent Medicines,	4	5
O. D. Spafford, Books,	14	7
Hitchcock & Zimerly,	14	7
G. W. Goodrich, Liquors,	14	10 50
C. B Wright, Liquor,	12	18 75
M. Mayer,	14	7 00
B. Shlandecker Liquor,	14	10 50
Jacob Daubs, Beer Shop,	8	5
P. Hall,	14	7
James Hughes & Co.,	13	10
Jacob Sanner,	14	7
O. A. Landon, Liquor,	14	10 50
John Fross,	14	7
John Gunsamer,	14	7
B. Tomlanson & Co.,	14	7
T. C. Miller, Beer Shop,	8	5
Robert Walker, Beer Shop,	8	5
A. King,	14	7
G. Frey, Bre'ry 8000 gal.,	10	5
Moorhead, Hughes & Co.,	13	10
Philip J. Oetinger, Beer Shop,	8	5
P. Hall, Patent Medicines,	7	10
Millcreek Township.		
Peter Fisher, Bre'ry 1,664 gal an'ly,	10	5
John Ryan, Distil'y 9000 gal an'ly,	10	5
Thomas Willis, Eating House,	7	10
Ralph Kellogg, Eating House,	8	5
C. Weigle, Eating House,	8	5
Anton Inheling, Tin, Copper & Beer Shop,	7	10
George Teher, Eating House,	8	5
G. Schlaudaker, Beer Shop,	8	5
Harborcreek Township.		
John Dodge, Distillery, 3600 annually.	13	5
Joseph Moorhead Eatiag house,	8	5

Notice is hereby given to the above named dealers, that the associate Judges of Erie county have agreed to meet at the Commissioner's office in Erie on Thursday, the 21st., day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of hearing the appeals of those who feel themselves agrieved by the above classification.

ISAAC WEBSTER,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

Erie, May 10th., 1849. 4t51

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AND

CANCHALAGUA;

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION

READ! READ!!

This medicine is just what it is declared to be above. A remedy for the *complete cure* of all those affections of the Throat and Lungs, which if neglected, always end in Consumption. It is NOT a worthless, *catch-penny article*, made just to sell, like many of the common nostrums of the day, but is a strictly *scientific Preparation* —the origin of receipe having been furnished by an eminent Physician, (the late Prof. Rogers,) and that still further improved by one of the present proprietors, who is himself a *regularly educated Physician*, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.—It is composed of the choicest articles in the vegetable kingdom, most of them of long true Value and established reputation, and some of them *entirely new*, particularly the CANCHALAGUA, a plant of *most wonderful* medicinal virtues, lately introduced into this country from California. The Receipe has been shown to thousands of Physicians, who have universally approved it, and will be shown to any Physician who desires to see it, upon application either to the Proprietors or their Agents. It has been used in *multitudes of cases*, and is strongly recommended by *Physicians*, even *Professors* in our Medical Colleges, Ministers of Gospel, Judges, Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, &c.—a conclusive proof that there is no *quackery or deception* about it, but that it is a medicine of most uncommon virtue and efficacy.

PAMPHLETS.

As no ordinary-sized advertisement can *begin* to do justice to the merits of this article, the Proprietors have embodied in a pamphlet form, the *history* of this Medicine—the *description*, *nature*, &c., of its principal ingredients—*effects* they are designed to have upon the human system—and above all, the *incalculable amount of good* which it has done. They design to circulate this Pamphlet extensively—but should any one be overlooked, they are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one, *gratis*. It will well repay a perusal. The *hints* on page 7th may be worth to yourself or family, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, and it will introduce you to a mass of testimony in its favor which is perfectly irresistible.

Such facts in its virtues, we are willing to *warrant* the Medicine in every recent case, (if used according to the directions) and where the persons not satisfied that he is deriving benefit from it, by returning the bottle within 24 hours' time,

THE MONEY

will be refunded. [See page 3d of the Pamphlet.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, at their *Principal Office*, No. 65 Warren st., New York, to whom all orders for the Medicine, and letters relating to agencies, should be addressed, *post paid*.

Persons wishing to ask for *Dr. J. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar, and Canchalagua*, and let no other be palmed on to you

CAUTION.—*None genuine*, unless there is on the buff wrapper, a *note of hand*, signed with a *Pen*, by A. L. SCOVILLE & CO.

COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

☞ Dr. A Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar, and Canchalagua has proved itself to be the *most extraordinary* medicine and curing that is ever used for *Consumption*. But it should be remembered, this medicine is as efficacious and valuable in the *incipient stage*, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c., before the Lungs are so far gone that the ravages has taken place. It is seldom, if ever, known to fail in breaking up the most obstinate and distressing Cough or Cold, in a few hours' time, if the directions are strictly followed. The *genuine*, which makes so many *wonderful cures*, is for sale at Carter & Brother and Burtin & Perkins, Erie Pa.,

From the Medical Reporter.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

☞ The columns of the Press through out the country seem to be so filled with notices of cures and specifics for all diseases, that it is hard to tell what to believe and what to do in a case of disease, for but little is there said one way or the other, and better may be overlooked. But for one *remarkable cures*, and the high order and vast amount of testimony lately brought under our personal notice of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar, and Canchalagua, we are compelled to regard the invalid as our friend, and confidently state, that for *Coughs* and *Colds*, and the whole chest and lung monster, Consumption, we think the above preparation a sure, speedy, and certain cure. To all we therefore say, TRY IT; and if it does not help you, nothing else will."

DEATH FROM A SLIGHT COLD!

☞ By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many, *very many*, fall victims to their prudence. We have seen the *young bride* blooming like a bird of paradise—the fair of flower hope, the pride of her father, and the joy of her mother—her cup is filled with anticipation, and her days beams with the sunlight of love, but ere the honeymoon has waned—ere the rainbow's hue. We have seen all this changed—aye, the *wedding garment* is for a shroud, and the bridal chamber for the sepulchre of the dead; and all this by neglecting a *cold in the head*. Now, before it is too late, use *Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar, and Canchalagua*, which gives immediate relief, as thousands of our most intelligent and wealthy families are ready and willing to testify.

PRICE—In large bottles, $1.00; or six bottles for $5.00.

For sale by Carter & Brother, and Burton & Perkins

Erie, May 12, 1849. 3m52

ADMINISTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans court of Erie county, we will expose to sale on the premises, on Wednesday the 20th day of June next, a certain piece of land in Elkcreek township in said county, being part of a larger tract, designated in a general plan of the Pennsylvania Population company, as number four hundred and sixty one, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a post at the south west corner of land contracted for by Amos Miner; thence by the same north seventy-five perches and five-tenths to the post in a road leading from Crawfordville to Edinboro' by the road sixty-three perches and three tenths of a perch to a corner; thence by land owned by said Frederick Warner, south seventy-seven perches and two-tenths to a corner in the north line of tract four hundred and sixty; thence by the same north eighty-nine degrees east ninety three perches, and three-tenths of a perch to the place of beginning; containing forty-two acres of land, be the same more or less; late the property of Albert Warner, deceased.

Terms of sale as ordered by the Court, one-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual instalments thereafter, to be secured on judgment bond and mortgage. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DAN. WILDER, } Admr's.
WM. WARNER, }

May 12, 1849 3t52

New and Fashionable Spring Goods.

WE are just receiving the largest stock of the most desirable styles and the best quality of FRESH DRY GOODS, ever offered in this market, and as cheap as any other house in these diggins. We have every variety of Dress Goods in Silk, Mohair, Wool, Linen and Cotton fabrics: French English and American Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Fancy Summer Coatings, Vestings, &c., Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Umbrellas, Bonnets of every variety of spring style, Artificials, Flowers Ribbonds, &c., &c.

Also, a large stock of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Waddings, Wickings, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp, &c.

Crockery and Glassware, Shelf Hardware and Dry Goocerins, at prices which trouble the trade. Our Goods are bought of Manufacturers, Importers, Auctions, Jobbers, Jews, Gentiles, any and every where they can be had, at the lowest prices, under their market value for cash or credit, and will be sold accordingly for Cash or approved short credit.

Comparison invited—competition defied.

We are on hand at No. 6, Cascade-side, ready and willing to exhibit goods and prices

Erie, May 12, 1849. TIBBALS & DEWEY.

CANADA BANKS!!

BANK of British North America, Commercial Bank of Midland District, Montreal Bank, City Bank of Montreal and Bank of Upper Canada received at par for Goods or Clothing, at my Store in the Commercial Exchange, French Street.

Erie, May 12, 1849. M. KOCH

Fancy Dress Goods

Plain Black and Blue Black Italian Silks, Chameleon do.' Figured Chameleon do., Plaid do., Elain and Plaid Silk and Linen Tissues, Figured Plaid and plain Plaid Barrages, embroidered Curtain Muslin, Crape, Cashmere and De Laun Shawls, French wrought Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, &c., Linen Cambric Kandkerchiefs, French, Kid and Silk Gloves, Narrow Bitt Ribbons, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Flowers, Silk and Linen Fringes &c. Buttons, &c., Parasols, at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street.

Erie, May 12, 1849. M. KOCH.

Pittsburgh Script.

PITTSBURGH and Allegheny City Script and Allegheny County Warrants will be taken for Goods (at its value) for a few days at the store of

Erie, May. 12, 1849 C. B. WRIGHT.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscribers will buy Wool for cash or receive it in exchange for cloths, cassimeres, and Satinets on factory terms, at his Store No. 1, Commercial Exchange, French Street

MOSES KOCH.

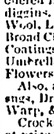
Erie, May 12, 1849. 52

Ladies Hats for 1849.

50 DIFFERENT patterns of Ladies Bonnets just received, including the Palo Alto, (something new,) Russian Tulip, French Straw, blue and colored Chips, Florence Braid, Jenny Linds, Misses Flats, &c., all of which are 50 per cent, cheaper than last season, at WRIGHT'S Corner.

Erie, April, 21. 49.

Tailoring and Clothing Establishment.



CLOTHING WELL MADE, AND CHEAP!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues the Tailoring business at his old stand on the diamond, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he may constantly be found ready to attend to the wants of his customers. He flatters himself, from his past endeavors, that he will be able to give universal satisfaction in his business, and that none will have just cause to complain, on the score of either neatness or punctuality. Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., made to order with promptitude and warranted to fit well. He cordially invites those who may, from time to time have Clothing to make particularly young gentlemen who are desirous of always having a good fit, to give him a call, assuring them that he will be most happy to comply with their wishes. Also, Ready made Clothing of every description just received, such as Coats, Vests, Pantaloons Shirts, Collars, &c., in great variety, and at various prices, which will be sold cheap for *Cash*, and at *One Price* only.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine his Goods before buying elsewhere.

Erie, April 28, 1849. JOHN GOULDING.

Drs. L. L. and W. W. Adams,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

HAVING located themselves in the Borough of Erie, will attend to all calls in their profession.

Office and residence on the South West corner of the Dimond, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

N. B. Calls from the country attended to promptly.

1849.

THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c. &c.,

The above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie Daily at 6 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the Rever packets for PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, Agent.

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

Erie May 5, 1849. 51

NEW CONCERN,—WOOL, WOOL.

MILLCREEK WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, would announce to Wool Growers and the public in general, that he has had all of his Machinery thoroughly repaired, and having employed experienced workmen in all the different branches of the business, he is now prepared to Manufacture Wool with neatness and dispatch, into the following articles namely —Plain Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, &c. He is also prepared to make

WATER PROOF CLOTH,

which is far superior to Oil Cloth for Over Coats.

☞ Custom Carding, Cloth Dressing and Spinning done on short notice. All kinds of the Country Produce taken for work, and a liberal discount made for cash. Friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call, and he assures them that all the improvements that he has made are onward. Being determined to keep up with the improvements of the age, he hopes to be sustained in his efforts.

CYRUS REED.
Formerly Goerge Hill's Factory.

Millcreek, May 6—6m 51

Lieutenant Mayne Reid's Great Romance

Founded on his adventures in the late Mexican War, entitled, WAR LIFE! or, The Adventures of a Light Infantry Officer, has been procured at a great expense by the Editor of the New York Literary American,

And will be published in that paper of May, 5, and the succeeding weeks. In the course of the work the storming of Vera Cruz, several Battles, and the Triumphal Entry into the City of Mexico are faithfully described. It is the most remarkable and interesting work that has appeared in the New York Press, and will be

COPYRIGHTED

FOR THE LITERARY AMERICAN.

Back numbers furnished at the office.

TERMS,—Served every week in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and all their neighboring places, for Six Cents a Week.

To Mail Subscribers, One Copy $3 00
Two Copies 5 00
Six Copies 11 00
Ten Copies 20 00

per annum, in advance.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

☞ Send in your names and money at once, by mail or otherwise, to the Literary American Office. G. P. QUACKENBOS,
Editor.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. WARD, thankful for past favors begs leave to inform her friends and customers that she has received and will open her stock of Spring Goods and Fashions, on Thursday the 26th inst

Erie May 5th 1849. 51

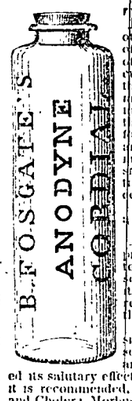
IMPORTANT.

B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL,

A safe and effectual remedy for the

SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

Viz.: Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus—also, Flatulent and Spasmodic Colics.



THIS invaluable Medicine for the above complaints, surpasses any other remedy now in use. Hundreds of cases have come to the knowledge of the proprietor, where a speedy cure has been effected by the use of the Cordial after a resort to the common remedies had proved unavailing. It has been extensively used throughout this State and elsewhere for many years—has been approved, and is used in practice by a great number of the most respectable physicians, as may be seen by their certificates and recommendations accompanying each bottle.

This medicine is discovered to be a certain and effectual remedy for the

INTESTINE DISEASES

produced by the drinking of the waters of the rivers in the southern and southwestern states, which renders it of inestimable value to those who reside or travel in those sections of the country

TESTIMONIALS.—We, the undersigned, have for several years past sold B. Fosgate's Anodyne Cordial, and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz. Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus, in our own, or in the families of our customers, and have also seen its successful administration in cases of Cholera Infantum. We do therefore confidently recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with those distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief.

A. L. Matthews, Hollister & Co, A. Reynolds, Buffalo; L. B. Swan, Post & Willis, Rochester; Foster & Dickinson, J. E. Warner & Co., Wm. Bird, Utica; Fitch, Hovey & Dillaye, Syracuse; Joseph Osborn, Seneca Falls; Luther Kelly & Co, Platt & Simpson, Geneva; L. C. Cheney & Co., Chipman & Remington, Canandaigua; C. Remington, Nundn; E. H. Huntington, J. H. Lapham, Penn Yan; Tracy Beadle, Elmira; W. Seaver & Son, Batavia; John J. Foot, Hamilton; Bissell & Leonard, Rome; H. & E. Gaylord, Cleveland; John Owen & Co, Detroit; T. M. Hunt, Auburn.

C. N. TUTTLE, Auburn, N. Y., GENERAL AGENT for the United States.

Sold by CARTER & BROTHER, and BURTON & PERKINS, Erie, Pa.

Also by one Druggist or Merchant in all the counties villages.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

THE great remedy for Consumption of the Lungs. Affection of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, and other affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

In accordance with the prevailing custom, and in order to show the virtues of this medicine more fully, the following certificates have been selected; and as it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of those afflicted, we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions or "false statements" of its efficacy: nor will we hold any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. The Proofs are here given—and we solicit an inquiry from the public into every case we publish, and feel assured they will find it a medicine well deserving their patronage and confidence.

REMARKABLE CURES!

Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one first mentioned, which plainly shows the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

JEFFERSON Co., In., Feb. 22, 1849.

Messrs. Sanford & Park—Gents: This is to certify, that my wife Nancy Dohoney has been in a declining state of health for the last two years. Her disease baffled the skill of the best medical aid I could procure—her physicians pronounced her disease "Consumption in the last stage," and said that her recovery was past all human hopes. As a last resort with very little hope, I procured Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. After using a few bottles, I found to my agreeable surprise, that her health was improving rapidly. She is now so far restored as to be able to attend to her regular household duties without suffering any inconvenience. Her rapid improvement and present health warrant me in the belief that she will soon be entirely restored.

RHODES DOHONEY.

State of Indiana, } ss.
Jefferson Co. }

I, James M. Humphreys, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county and State do certify that the above named Rhodes Dohoney subscribed and made oath to the forego ng certificate before me this 27th day of February, 1849.

JAMES M. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

To the Public,—I Jacob Green of the County of Jennings, and State of Indiana do hereby certify that in the early part of last season, I was taken with a violent cough attended with a pain in the breast and sometimes fever, and that I employed a skillful physician for some time, who said that he could give me no relief. I then commenced using Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry, and felt almost immediate relief—after taking three bottles I find myself in as good health as I enjoyed for a number of years my restoration under the blessing of God, I attributed to the use of the medine above named.

JACOB GREEN.

March 1st, 1849.

STATE OF INDIANA, JENNINGS Co.,

I, David J. Skinner, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County and State, do certify that the above named Jacob Green, subscribed and made oath to the foregoing certificate, before me this 1st day of March, 1849.

DAVID J. SKINNER, J. P.

The following communication has just been received from Mr. J. F. Wooster, Wholesale Druggist, Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio. The afflicted will please read and judge for themselves.

NORWALK, March 1st, 1849.

John D. Park:—Dear Sir—Having been afflicted with the Liver Complaint for about eight years, while living in Elyria, in this State, I had become so low and emaciated, that I was obliged to give up my business entirely to my brother, and was advised to travel and try what benefit it would have on me. I started, and was gone from home about four months, but experienced no relief whatever, and was finally advised by some of my friends to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which I commenced using—and my own surprise, had effect using two bottles, I was completely restored to health and continued up to this day without any symptoms of the old complaint, or any sickness of any other kind. I send you this that you may make use it as you deem fit, knowing as I do, that the Balsam had saved my life when all other remedies had failed. Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. WOOSTER,
Druggist, Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio

Price $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.

Sold by J. D. PARK, (successor to SANFORD & PARK,) Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agent for the South and West, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Carter & Brother Erie Pa.. H. H. & C. Case Girard; Farrar Whitney & Co. Waterford; D. N. & J. S. Webster Conneaut O., S. S. & J. H. Fassett Ashtabula; J. McFarland Meadville Pa., S. Wilcox Jr. do.

Erie, April 28, 1849. n50

James Thompson and Benjamin Grant,

HAVE associated themselves together for the practice of Law. Office on State Street, two doors North of Browns Hotel up stairs in James Williams' new brick building. One, or both of them will, during all business hours, be found at their office.—Conveyancing, drawing of contracts, &c. will be executed on shortest notice. They will also attend to procuring *Land Warrants, Scrip* or *Pensions*, for such persons as are entitled and may desire assistance. They have such arrangements as will enable them to have said claims attended to with despatch.

50

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

WE have just received by Express a large and good assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, consisting of plain and figured Berages, Chambrays, plain and printed Lawns, Muslins, Linen Lustre, Ginghams, M. de Lains, &c., &c., Please call and see them.

TIBBALS & DEWEY.

Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

HATS.—Leghorn, Pearl and Chip Hats, for sale by

TIBBALS & DEWEY.

Erie, April 28, 1849, 50

WANTED.

Furnace Money Seventy-five cents on the Dollar in Goods or Clothing at the Store of M. & J. Koch No. 2, Commercial Exchange, French Street,

Erie, May 5, 1849. 51

Fine Lumber.

A lot of first quality Pine Lumber well seasoned and for sale by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, May 5, 1849. 51

Fence Boards.

Joists and Scantling a few thousand feet for sale by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, May 5, 1849. 51

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

AN examination of the Schools in the Public Schools of the Borough of Erie, will take place at the respective Houses, on Monday, May 7th. An address will be delivered before the Schools by Rev. Dr. Flint, at the Associate Reformed Church, on Tuesday, the 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES C. RIEP'S sec.,
May 5.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS! GOOD GOODS!

NO. 1, FLEMING BLOCK.

Spring and Summer Supply at the New Jew Store,

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. undismayed by the high sounding "Empire Store," "Wright's Corner," or the "Commercial Exchange," have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their spring and summer supply of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered in this city. As many of these Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Rich Chameleon Silks, extremely low; Rich brocade do. beautiful goods; Rich Grenadines, plain and figured; Glace Silk, rich goods; Foule de Scie, fashionable and late importations; Black Alpaccas, plaid and striped; Brocade Lustres, new styles; Mohair Chameleon, figured, (very cheap;) Silk Tissues, all colors; Balzarines in great variety; Paris dotted Lawns for evening dresses; new style rich Mourning Lawns; Organdie Lawns, a beautiful article; black Gros de Rhine, all widths and qualities; black bombazines of the most approved makes; Paris printed barreges, extremely low; Paris printed Lawns, in great variety; Crapes and Crapes Lisse, a full assortment of colors and qualities; together with a large supply of De Laines and Alpacas, some as low as 12½ cts per yard. In addition to the above we'll be found a beautiful assortment of black Brussels Lace, for trimming dresses, Mantillas and capes. Also, French worked capes, collars and cuffs, latest styles; Victoria Lawns and spotted Robes, very cheap; Swiss mull, Jaconet and Book Muslins; Bonnet Ribbon; Bonnet Ribbons; Cravats; Scarfs; Artificials; Gloves; Mitts, and Hosiery.

SHAWLS:

Embroidered White Cashmere and Crape Shawls, Plaid and Black Silk Shawls, Black and Colored Mous de Laine Shawls, Satin Plaid Berage Shawls, French Cashmere Shawls, and Plain and Embroidered Black and Colored Silk Fringe Thibbet Shawls!

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! !

The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the City. Parasols from the lowest to the most splendid, rich and costly article, of the newest styles and colors, can always be found at this Establishment.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 10 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upward; Bed Tickings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices. Irish Linens; Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diaper, Crash and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Satinettes; Kentucky Jeans, and Blue Drills; all of which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment of* READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection, FREE FROM THAT DUST GATHERING PIEFFERNESS—together with one of the choicest selections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city.

Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Skirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Handkerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

☞ Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.

Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

Commercial Exchange, French Street.

Erie, April 24, 1849

WE have been so much engaged in our

SUMMER LONGINGS.

"Las Mananas floridan,
De Abriby Mayo."—*Caldaron.*

Ah! my heart is over waiting—
Waiting for the May—
Waiting for the pleasant rambles,
Where the pleasant hawthorn brambles,
With the woodbine alternating,
Scent the dewy way.
Ah! my heart is weary waiting—
Waiting for the May.

Ah! my heart is sick and longing,
Longing for the May—
Longing to escape from study,
To the young face fair and ruddy,
And the thousand charms belonging
To the Summer day.
Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May.

Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May—
Sighing for the sure returning,
When the Summer beams are burning
Hopes and flowers that dead or dying,
All the winter lay.
Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May.

Ah! my heart is pained with throbbing,
Throbbing for the May—
Throbbing for the sea side billows,
Or the water-wooing willows;
Where in laughing and in sobbing
Glide the stream away.
Ah! my heart, my heart is throbbing,
Throbbing for the May.

Waiting, sad, dejected, weary,
Waiting for the May,
Spring goes by with wasted warnings—
Moonlit evenings, sunbright mornings—
Summer comes, yet dark and dreary
Life still ebbs away—
Man is ever weary, weary,
Waiting for the May!

☞ REFLECT! what a moment must be that when *the last flutter expires on our lips!* What a change! Tell me, ye who are deepest read in nature and in God, to what new world are we borne! What new being do we receive? Whither has that spark, that unseen, that incomprehensible intelligence fled?—*Look upon the cold, livid, ghastly corpse that lies before you?* That was but a shell, a gross and earthly covering, which held the immortal essence that has now left us; left to *range, perhaps through* illimitable space; to receive new capacities of delight new powers of thousand fancies rush upon the mind as it contemplates the awful moment between life and death! It is a moment big with imaginations, hopes and fears; it is *the consummation* that clears up all mystery—solves all doubts—which removes contradiction and destroys errors. Great God! what a flood of rapture may at once burst upon the departed soul. The unclouded brightness of the celestial region—the solumn *secrets of nature* may be past, the present, and the future; strains of unimaginable harmony, forms of impressionable beauty, may then suddenly disclose themselves, bursting upon the delighted senses, and bathing them in immeasurable bliss! The mind is lost *in this excess* of wonderous delight, and dares not turn from the heavenly vision to one so gloomy, so tremendous as the departure of the wicked! Human fancy shrinks back appalled!

BE GENTLE.—A man with an irritable temper is more to be pitied than one lowered to earth by poverty. The latter evil can be ameliorated, while the former is a devil that makes havoc with all the finer qualities of heart and mind, taking the helm from reason, and *running the* possesser against rocks and corners. A petulant man in a family of children even *of his own*, is worse than a small case of the small pox, from his influence on their *young minds*. The old adage, "As the old cock crows the young one learns," is a great *truth*, and we see it here illustrated. The old fellows that spatter and growl *around their homes*, are sure to be imitated faithfully by the little watchers for paternal squalls, and a nest of hornets is made where peace and harmony alone should prevail. The fractious man should be consigned to valerian and penitence, and kept by force *from speaking his contagion*. What right has a man to poison the happiness of any, *more* than the food of his family.

The text might be made to apply to all the relations of life where misery is cultivated and growling made the order of all days. Their communities and parties were the old saw about "dogs with sore heads" would give but a faint indication of their condition of mind. We *need a society* for the promotion of good nature more than for any other philanthropic purpose.

NATIONAL HAPPINESS.—Neither industry, nor sciences, nor machines, nor books, can alone make people happy. *All these things* are useful in their way, and the legislator ought to propagate and multiply them; but if contented with not having developed the intellectual and terrestrial part of man, he neglects to *educate the soul*, that divine essence of humanity, instead of a happy people, he will see around him only an uneasy multitude, unbridled in its passions and harrassed with the double want of rising and knowing of which the sublime instinct constitutes its *punishment*. You have directed it towards the earth, and it remains there in the midst of riches and of pleasures which consume it. Why do you not open for it the gates of Heaven? Everything which aggrandize humanity, comes from above. You wish for happiness, for power, it has been placed in heaven! and the wisest, if it be not also the most religious, can never be the happiest nation.

GEN. TAYLOR'S FIRST EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.—An amusing story is told of Gen. Taylor's first essay at making an Executive communication. It is customary to appoint a committee of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States to inform him that *the body has organized and is ready* to receive communications. Gen. Taylor, not acquainted with this form, sent Col. Bliss with some nominations while Mr. Atchison and the other members of the committee were on their way to announce that he Senate was ready to receive communications. The General, shocked that he had kept the Senate waiting, as he thought, started, turned round and exclaimed, "Where is Bliss? I sent those nominations by him two hours ago." Mr. Atchison bit his lips to prevent a *smile*, while the bystanders were highly amused at the native chagrin of the old General that Bliss had kept the Senate waiting.

HONEY MOON.—The origin of this word is little known, and yet *so highly interesting*, that we are constrained to give an account of it. It is traceable to a Teutonic origin. Among the Teutones was a favorite drink called metheglin. It was made of honey, and much like the present mead of the same *name in European countries*. The same beverage was in use among the Saxons, as well as another called morat, which was also made with honey, but flavored with mulberries. These honied drinks were used in great abundance at festivials. Among the nobility, the marriage was celebrated a whole lunar month, which was called a moon, during which the festivial board was well supplied with the honey drink. Hence this month of festivials was called the honey moon or honey month. The famous Alaric is said to have died on his wedding night from the effects of too much indulgence in metheglin.

DROWNED.—Dr. Heath, of Lexington, Lake Huron, with his youngest son, a hired man, and Mr. Shook, keeper of the Light House, were drowned on Lake Huron, while attempting to reach Port Huron in a small sail craft. The sufferers left home the early part of the month, favored by a *gentle breeze* from the north, but in the course of the succeeding night, it blew a *tremendous* gale from the north and east, which caused their friends to entertain fears for their safety, who went in search, finding their boat drifted ashore, with sail set, leaving no doubt that they have perished.

A KNOWING LAD.—A schoolmaster in Connecticut while examining a boy from Rhode Island in his catechism, asked the following question: "How many Gods are there? The boy after scratching his head some time, replied: "I don't know how many you have in Connecticut, but we have none in Rhode Island."

☞ A CLERGIMAN, on a hot, drowsy, summer day found on concluding a long discourse, that half his congregation were just waking from sleep, quietly said:—"My friends, this *sermon costs* me a great deal of labor, you dont seem to have paid much attention to it, I think I will go over it again." And go over it he did, from text to exhortation.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50
☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time *of subscribing*, two dollars will be charged.
☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 1 lines, one year.	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for *the* first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*
Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till *forbid and charged accordingly.*

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ROBERT A. BAKER.
WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Buiscuit, Crackers, &c. &c. Cesapahle, Erie, Pa.

H. B. HAVERSTICK.
No. 2, REED HOUSE. Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

T. W. MOORE,
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, Fruit, &c., No 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

J. GOALDING.
MERCHANT TAILOR, and Cheap Ready Made Clothing Store, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

W. H. CUTLER,
Attorney & Counseller at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES.—A. P. DURLIN, Esq., BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
orwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 111 Wahut st., Philadelphia; Richard B. Kimball, Esq., 33 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

GALBRAITHS & LANE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

JAMES C. MARSHALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 4, Fleming block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,
DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,
GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commision Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO. W. W. LOOMIS.

WALKER & COOK,
GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN

CARTER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, *Medicines, Paints*, Oil-, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

EAGLE HOTEL,
BY HIRAM L. BROWN, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.
HIRAM L. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

LYTLE & HAMILTON,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailors, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,
SASH, Blind and Door *Manufacturer, and dealer in glass*, south east corner of 5th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 3, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to *health and usefulness*. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

BURTON & PERKINS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 3, Reed House, Erie.

W. P. LATTIMORE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over the Erie Bank.

ROBERT S. HUNTER.
DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.
J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the *Eastern cities*, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.
Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.
Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 *doors from the corner*, Erie, July 1, 1848.

MEDICAL WORKS.

JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyle's Materia Medica and	Therapeutics,
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	*Jones on the Eye*,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewees on Children,
Dunglison's new Remedies,	Dunglesons Practice,
Liston & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Pront on the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Youatt on the Horse,	Cluter, Farrier, &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any Medical, Literary or Miscellaneous works desired and furnish them them at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examine his catalogue.
Erie, June. 10, 1848. O. SPAFFORD.

BONNET GOODS.—Received by Express, a good selection of assorted uncut Velvets, assorted Satins, all colors: rept and uncut Bonnet Silks, assorted Ribbons, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap to Milliners or to the retail trade.
[Dec. 2.] RINDERNECHT'S.

TOBACCO of all kinds, for sale at RINDERNECHT'S.
Dec. 2. 29

30 DOZEN Paint and Varnish Brushes, and 6 doz. Whitewash Brushes, by Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

ALE.—12 bbls, best Pittsburgh—Geo. W. Smith & Co's. brand—for sale by A. KING.

LADY'S KID BUSKINS, Ties, Half, and whole Gaiters, Morocco walking shoes, slips, &c., at S. JACKSON'S.
Nov. 4. 25

TIN FOIL, for Dentists, by
Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

Wanted.

WHEAT, Barley, Oats, Corn, Grass and Clover Seeds, Dried Apples, Peaches and White Beans, for which the highest market prices will be paid, by GEO. SELDON & SON.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

PLAID CLOAKING—a beautiful article for Lady's Cloaks, for sale at 121, Cheapside, by S. JACKSON.
Nov. 4. 25

6000 Principi, La Norma, Cuba, and Common cigars cheap as the cheapest, by the box or 1000 at
Dec 2. RINDERNECHT'S.

To Blacksmiths.

THE subscribers will pay in Iron suitable for blacksmithing purposes, at the lowest cash price, for any quantity of scrap iron, delivered at our Warehouse, at the opening of navigation.
HAVERSTICK & CO.
Erie, Feb'y 1, 1849. 6m38

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door East of W. H. Knowlton's Watch and Jewelry Shop, where he will be pleased to supply his customers with Hats, Caps, Muffs and Robes, &c., as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and examine for yourselves. S. S. HUNTER.
Erie Feb. 3, 1849. 38

24 BOXES Candy, a little above cost for sale by
[Dec 2.] RINDERNECHT.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all
NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the
NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various *organs, and invigorating the entire system.* Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,
Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,
Liver Complaint,
SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,
and all
Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease, for they* weaken the *vital energies* of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of
Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they *arrest* and cure *disease by outward application*, in place of the usual mode of dosing and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstance. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken which, by their action *on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the belt around the body, using the magnetic fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a thin aniel circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS WILL BE OFTEN FOUND SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

Certificates and Testimonials
From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.
Seven Cases Cured!!!
In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y, a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1848

To Dr. A. H. CHRISTIE—

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with RHEUMATISM, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system*, and *very nervous*, with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now; and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞ In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr. FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region. I can truly say that they continue, to do wonders; hundreds wear them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr. Nelson attended her, but did her no good, and the Doctor blew out considerably when she got the *belt*, and ridiculed it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No. 3.

Miss VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your *Belts.*

No. 4.

Mr. John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton, by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No. 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him CHRISTIE'S BELT, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No. 6.

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Cramp and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says it is the *greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr. Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of lassitude and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like *another woman, it had done* her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.
To A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally *extraordinary character could be given*

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC JEWELRY, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
182 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents
CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, Dec. 40, 1848. 1y31

Ladies Dress and Cloak Goods.

CONSISTING of Cashmere, Mou de Lenes, black, striped, plaid and shaded Alpacens, French Merino, silk plaid Madonas, Mohair lustre, &c., &c. just opened at
Erie, Oct 16, 1848. GEO. SELDEN & SON'S.

WINDOW GLASS.

5000 FEET of McCully's best window glass, of all sizes from 8 by 10 to 24 by 30, just received and for sale by the box or light, cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this city, at the sash shop of J. WARREN, south-east corner of State and Eighth streets, Erie. April 15, 1848.—48.

PICTURE FRAME GLASS.—A beautiful article of different sizes, among which are 10 by 14, 10 by 15—16, and up to 20 by 40, by
Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

CHILD-BIRTH

A valuable Scientific Work, upon the subject of Gestation and Child Birth, by R. G. GEISSNER, M. D., *late of Paris, just published in New York by the Author.*

Price Twenty-five Cents.

THIS WORK contains recently discovered information upon a subject of the highest importance to Married Persons, or those contemplating Marriage.

It will be found of special value to those whose means, health or other circumstances, do not permit them to increase the number of their family, great inconvenience, suffering, or perhaps risk of life. A method of avoiding these troubles and dangers, at will, (recently discovered by a celebrated French Physician,) is fully communicated in this work, so that any person may avail himself of it at once, without cost. The means of prevention here set *forth are therefore within the reach of all. The process is new*, safe infallible, convenient, simple, and cannot injure the health of the most delicate.

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Some speculator has clandestinely (under another name) published an imitation, (bearing the same title,) which besides omitting THE MOST IMPORTANT PORTIONS of it, dupes the credulous out of

One Dollar.

When the price is

Twenty-five Cents

For the Genuine, full, and complete Work.

Copies of this work will be sent in a close envelope, single letter postage to any part of the United States, for twenty-five cents sent, post-paid, to Dr. R. G. Geissner, Box 2456, office 127 1-2 Liberty Street, N. Y.

N. B.—*No Bookseller allowed to sell this work.*
Erie, Dec. 9, 1848. 30

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE proprietors of this establishment, having made considerable addition to their machinery which is all new and of the best kind, and having experienced workmen in all the different branches of their business, are ready to exchange cloth for wool, or manufacture for pay, by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have on hand a large quantity of different kinds of cloth, flannels, blankets, shawls, cassimeres, and tweeds, as well as light summer wear of different bodies and qualities, to exchange for wool. We *give one yard of cloth for 2¼ pounds of wool*, as goodas the wool will make.

Carding and Cloth-Dressing done as usual.

All kinds of produce taken for pay, and a liberal discount Cash.

P S.—We are preparing to make Broadcloth.

RHODES, CASS & Co.
Formerly Thornton & Co
Harborcreek, May 1848

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 2¼ lbs. of wool; Cassimeres 2½ lbs., to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Mixed mixed cloth at 22 cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 22 cts. per yard.
North East, June 10, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.

ERIE MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at the old stand on Ninth Street, between State and Peach, very opposite the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock, consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, *suitable for grave-stones, (set in sockets or without,)* Tomb-tables, monuments, &c. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and prices. As I am not to be undersold, I pledge myself to furnish any thing in my line, from 15 to 25 per cent less than it can be had of the traveling agents for Eastern Factories.
Erie, July 8, 1848. 1y9 J. R. COCHRAN.

Erie Woolen Factory.

19000 YARDS of Cloths and Cassimeres are now ready to be exchanged for Wool by the subscribers, at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of plaid and fancy stripes of the latest season's patterns, for Gentlemen's pants and Ladies' Cloaks; also a good variety of all wool Tweeds for summer wear. We will also *manufacture, the present season*, at the following prices in cash, viz: For Black, brown, and steel-mix cloth, 31¼ cts per yard; cassimere of same colors 37½ cts; white Flannel 25 cts, and pressed Flannel at 25 cents per yard.
MELVAFFEY & BREWSTER.
Erie, May 11, 1848.

EAGLE WOOLEN FACTORY, FAIRVIEW

WE would inform the wool growing and cloth wearing public that we have entered into a copartnership hereafter to be known as McCreary, Thornton & Co. We have one entire set of new machinery, as good as can be procured in the country, *and we are now prepared to manufacture or exchange cloths* cassimeres, Tweeds, Shawls, Blankets and Flannels for wool. We have long experienced workmen in all branches of the business, and we confidently expect a full share of public confidence and custom of the Public. We flatter ourselves to give general satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom.

Custom Carding, Spinning, and Dressing, done well, cheap and quick.

Grain and Factory supplies, well seasoned with Cash, will be acceptable for goods and work.

DAVID McCREARY,
JOHN THORNTON,
THOMAS THORNTON,
BENJAMIN COATES, Erie,
SAMUEL LILEY, "
Fairview, May 1, 1848. 51

GOLD PENS—*Of the different makes*, including Bagley's best Pen, for sale at reduced prices, by
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849. G. LOOMIS & CO.

SPECTACLES of Gold, Silver, and German Silver Frames, an extensive assortment of concave and convex. Also, the celebrated Perifocal Spectacle, superior to any in use.
G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 14, 1848. State street.

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES.—An extensive variety of Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils &c., of the latest styles. Also, the Mammoth and other Gold Pens of the *different numbers, Silver Pencils, Brooches, and Head Ornaments.* In short, the public will find more things than the Printers tell for, as it's not intended to over-rate the stock: still we would add that Microscopes, for magnifying *small* objects, can be found as usual at
G. LOOMIS & Co's,
July 14, 1848. State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel

TIME IN GREAT VARIETY.—Clocks of different kinds, including Kirk's Marine Clock, a late invention. Also, Gold and Silver Watches, a fine assortment to select a good time-keeper from, for sale very low, at
G. LOOMIS & Co's,
July 14, 1848. State street.

SILVER WARE.—Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt, and Mustard on hand or manufactured to order. Silver warranted equal to coin, and no charge for engraving.
G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

New Concern.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by W. C. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good Goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Lard Oil of the first quality, by the barrel, at a reduced price.
RICH'D. O. HULBERT.
Erie, July 29, 1848. tf

588 LBS. FIRST quality Madder, and 500 lbs. extra Logwood Sandford's best, Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Frames, together with Plates of different sizes, for resetting old Frames.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849. G. LOOMIS & CO.

CASSIMERES—Blk., Blue Blk, Plain and Fancy Plaids and Stripe, for sale by S. JACKSON.

SATINETTS, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, and Plaid Lineys, very nice and good, for sale by S. JACKSON.

CASHMERES, De Laines, plain and fig'd. Blk, Drab, Brown and Maroon colored, for sale by S. JACKSON.

2999 LBS. Logwood chips, and in the log,
Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

99 1 oz. Papers of Bronze, Gold, Silver and Copper, by
Nov. 10. CARTER & BROTHER.

THE highest price paid for old Gold and Silver, old Watches and Jewelry in Cash or goods, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

The Ladies

WILL find at No. 1 Reed House, some beautiful styles of Goods for Evening Dresses, consisting of plain and figured Tartlons, plain and embroidered Berages, embroidered Lawns, Swiss Muslin, and other styles to make the young and beautiful more bewitching and irresistable, during the present gay season, all of which they are respectfully invited to call and examine.
Dec. 23.

SALT & PLASTER.—1000 Bbls. Salt and Plaster, (in good order) and at the lowest market price, to be had of
Dec. 23 C. B. WRIGHT'S.

WHITE FISH AND TROUT.—Just received per last trip of the Louisiana from Machinaw, a fresh supply of Fish and Trout in the whole and half barrels, warranted good, at
Dec. 23 WRIGHT'S Corner.

MUFFS AND BOAS.—A complete assortment of Muffs and Boas may be found, cheap at
Dec. 23 WRIGHT'S Corner.

GOLD, Silver and Copper Leaf, by
Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

WINDOW GLASS.—80 half boxes, eight by ten and ten by twelve, just received at
A. KING'S.

WHITE LEAD—50 kegs pure and cheap, at
A. KING'S.

TOBACCO—8 Boxes extra Brand at
KING'S.
39

FRUITS, Spices and Nuts, and a full and complete assortment of everything in the grocery line, for sale very low, by
A. KING.

BARLEY.

THE subscriber continues to pay CASH for good clean Barley, delivered at his Ware-House, 4th Street Canal Basin,
Erie, Dec. 21, 1848. A. KING.

OIL.—Winter Strained Sperm, and Linseed Oil, at
KING'S.

SUGARS.—New Orleans, loaf lump, pulverized and West India Sugars, by the bbl'd. bbl. or pound, for sale very low, at
December 21, 1848. KING'S.

MOLASSES.—Superior Sugar-house and New Orleans Molasses in any quantity at
KING'S.

ONE HUNDRED Bushels of Oats, 60 Bushels of excellent pink eye Potatoes, and other articles too numerous to mention, at
Erie, Dec. 30, 1848. KING'S.

CANDLES—Sperm, Stearine, Mould and Dipped Candles, at
KING'S.

COOPER'S GELATYNE, for Jellies, Blanc Mauge, &c. &c., a beautiful article, for sale by BURTON & PERKINS.
Nov. 28, 1848. 28

White Fish and Trout.

A FEW whole and half Barrels, in fine order, warranted A No. 1, cheap for Cash at the store of C. B. WRIGHT.
Erie, March 21, 1849.

299 GALLONS Linseed Oil and Spirits of Turpentine, by
Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

Spring Goods.

RECEIVED by Express and opened this day, a few choice *spring styles* of French, English and American Ginghams, (oil colors) also a choice lot of Cashmere and De Lane Shalls, all colors; Ladies Scarfs, Cravats, Laces, Linen and Bleached Goods Whale Bones, together with many other kinds of Goods not usually found at this season of the year, may be had at
C. B. WRIGHT'S
Erie, March, 21, 1849.

REMOVAL.

T. W. MOORE has removed his stock of Groceries, and Liquors to the stand lately occupied by Wm. F Rinderneckt, No 6, Poor people's Row, State Street, where he will be happy to see his *old customers, and the public generally.*
Erie